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R-9

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

BULLETIN

NO. 7 VOL. 7

KING FOR A DAY!

R-9 Tree planters make History.

NOVEMBER 1935

E. W. TINKER, REGIONAL FORESTER
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

REGION NINE

TINKER LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

WHEN ONE IS SINGLED OUT FOR AN IMPORTANT ADVANCEMENT REQUIRING A TRANSFER, OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FOREST SERVICE ARE SCHOOLED TO COMBINE THEIR FEELING OF PERSONAL LOSS WITH GRATIFICATION THAT A DESERVED PROMOTION HAS BEEN GIVEN.

THAT FEELING PERVADES REGION NINE, NOW THAT WE HAVE BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO THE FACT THAT E. W. TINKER IS GOING TO WASHINGTON AS ASSISTANT CHIEF FORESTER, IN CHARGE OF THE ENTIRE FIELD OF WORK GROUPED UNDER THE HEADING OF STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE LEADERSHIP OF MR. TINKER. SINCE THERE WAS BUT A FOUNDATION OF NATIONAL FORESTS AND PURCHASE UNITS IN THE THREE LAKE STATES WHEN HE CAME HERE IN 1929, THE SUPERSTRUCTURE, WHICH NOW EXTENDS INTO NINE STATES AND INCREASES THE NUMBER OF FORESTS TO FOURTEEN, MUST BE CONSIDERED LARGELY OF HIS ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION.

BUILDING UP THIS NATIONAL FOREST REGION HAS INVOLVED EVERY PROBLEM OF CONTACT WITH STATE AND PRIVATE FOREST OWNERS. IT HAS BEEN, THEREFORE, INEVITABLE THAT MR. TINKER'S SHOULD BE THE PRINCIPAL GUIDING HAND IN STEERING A WISE COURSE THROUGH WHAT WERE SOMETIMES OBSCURE AND PUZZLING CHANNELS TO A NEW NATIONAL POLICY OF THE FOREST SERVICE. IT HAS REQUIRED VISION AND A CANNY GRASP ON THE PILOT'S WHEEL. IT IS RECOGNITION THAT THIS EXPERIENCE HAS MADE OF HIM THE OUTSTANDING AUTHORITY IN THIS BROADENING FIELD THAT CAUSES MR. TINKER TO BE CALLED TO WASHINGTON.

BACK OF THIS PROMOTION THERE IS A SOUND RECORD OF TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE. MR. TINKER GRADUATED IN FORESTRY FROM MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE AND THEN, IN 1915, RECEIVED HIS MASTER'S DEGREE FROM YALE. HE ENTERED THE FOREST SERVICE THAT YEAR AS A FOREST ASSISTANT IN THE BLACK HILLS. HIS FORWARD MARCH INCLUDED SUPERVISORSHIPS OF THE ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST IN COLORADO AND OF THE BIG HORN IN WYOMING. HE WAS CHIEF OF THE BRANCH OF LANDS IN REGION TWO, AT DENVER, WHEN HE WAS APPOINTED REGIONAL FORESTER OF THE THEN-CALLED LAKE STATES REGION.

THE REST WE KNOW AS RECENT HISTORY. WE OF REGION NINE WILL BID OUR CHIEF AND HIS FAMILY GOODBYE WITH REGRET AND PRIDE. MAY THE TRAIL LEAD BY PLEASANT WAYS, AND EVEN ITS STEEP PLACES HAVE THEIR REWARD.

CONSERVATION

Geo. W. Allen, Assistant Conservationist,
Kenton Camp - Ottawa.

A man whom you can readily recognize once said "Yes, I'm strong for conservation, for if there's anything I like to do, it is to talk." Conservation has too often been just that - all talk. Perhaps many of us have been guilty, as was the individual just quoted, of confusing conservation with conversation.

Hence, I am sure you will pardon just a moment's consideration of what conservation really means. The English translation of the Latin is "cooperative saving". That is to say, conservation may be fittingly applied to a consumers' cooperative, where the goal is the saving of money in the purchase of commodities; or to a producers' cooperative, where the aim is savings through reducing the costs of marketing commodities.

But the particular angle from which we are approaching conservation today is that which is concerned with the cooperative saving of our natural resources. Cooperation as the keynote of conservation cannot be over-preached. The great danger today is that it may be under-practiced.

What then are the natural resources which we in Michigan are to cooperate in saving? What are some of the means that we may employ to increase the efficiency of our conservation program? Not because it is unimportant, for it is of the greatest importance, I shall not dwell upon soil conservation. But there are some other natural resources equally valuable which can well be given some attention.

The first of these is, of course, our subject for today, forests. These constitute not only our source of supply for lumber, fuel and paper, the shelter and home of our wild animal life, but also an important source of supply for pure oxygen in the air which we breathe, a contribution of alluring beauty to the eye, and finally, perhaps the greatest regulator of stream-flow that we have, moisture control, etc.

With respect to the rapid depletion of the forests through their use for lumber, fuel and paper, there may be some cause for concern, especially when we are told that the supply of paper for a single Sunday issue of one of the big metropolitan newspapers requires not less than 10-16 acres of forest. But even these heavy demands may be met, if waste is eliminated by the use of all the trees and if reforestation is given a fair chance. This is a practice which needs much to be followed in place of the more common procedure of trimming and slashing and letting the smaller limbs lie as brush to furnish fine timber for a forest fire and fairly effectual hindrance to ready reforestation. This is a good rule for farmer, logger, and paper mill men: Use the whole tree and keep the forest floor clean.

But the exploiter of timber, wasteful though he be, is not the

worst hazard to the forests. The worst hazard is fire, which destroys annually so much of their beauty and value. The Forest Service is evidence for the fact that 90% of our forest fires originate in the ignorance or carelessness or both, of human beings, mostly tourists and campers and fishermen. An unburned cigarette butt, a glowing match stick, or an undoused campfire - what untold destruction has each of these brought not only to the forest, but also to its wild inhabitants.

The conservation of our forests is very closely related to the conservation of another of our natural resources, our streams. When the rain falls in the autumn and summer, and when the snow falls in the winter and melts in the spring, then it is that the importance of our forests to the regulation of stream-flow is evident. I remember some years ago in the month of June, while working in the logging camps between Land O'Lakes and Conover, some thirty odd miles south of here, the open spaces were clear of snow; it had been an early spring, yet in the timber still standing we found much snow, yes, way back on the Forest floor beneath these giant trees, there were still great, deep banks of the winters' snow. In the cool shade of the Forest it was melting slowly. The forest controlled the flow as man could not control it. So also the forest absorbs a large amount of the moisture which falls as rain, helping to prevent the glutting of the streams with flood-waters. Like a mighty control gate in a dam it acts as a great perpetual regulator of stream flow. The Yangtse-Kiang River is known as China's sorrow. But China's real tragedy lies farther back than the great yellow floods which so often overwhelm her. China, so scientists and historians assure us, once had great forests at the headwaters and along the course of the Yangtse-Kiang. But China had no forest policy. Her forests were inexhaustible, she thought, doubtless in much the same way as we a few years ago boasted of our inexhaustible supply of timber. So China is today virtually a treeless country. The tragedy is that she pays perpetual penalty in loss of beauty of landscape, and almost annual penalties in devastation by flood - all because she did not know the value of her forest growth. We cannot plead ignorance. China's example deprives us of that alibi. Wanton and willful waste is the only plea we can honestly make in the face of our rapidly diminishing forest area. Let us awake, all of us, to save our forests for, I must say once more, conservation means cooperative saving.

See how nature does it: Moisture nourishes forest growth, and trees act as great sponges to control stream-flow, holding rivers in leash and making them a blessing instead of a curse to man, not only bearing his burdens and providing him light through hydro-electric developments, but also giving endless days of sport to swimmer, canoeist and fisherman. Isn't that cooperative saving on nature's part? And all for whom? And in return, as man's share in this great cooperative saving or conservation program, what doth nature require of thee, O man, but to deal squarely, to love beauty, to walk humbly with nature's laws.

But conservation is not an end in itself. It is but a means toward the greater comfort and happiness of mankind. And so it is that the peak of all conservation is man's cooperative saving of man. It is the human element that gives to all conservation its dignity and its meaning.

Now it must be perfectly obvious to all of our listeners that these modern leaders in social progress are but followers of Him who almost 1937 years ago initiated that great social program which emphasized the importance of every human individual. It is very significant that it was said of Him in his hour of triumphant crucifixion "He saved others; Himself He cannot save". This is the great social principle of conservation - that saving has its only real success when its efforts are directed outward in behalf of others.

Therefore, as one vitally interested in a genuine conservation policy, I make no apology this afternoon for pressing upon thoughtful folks the claims of the social program of brotherhood, of the cooperative saving of men, as the crucial issue in real conservation. If men can save themselves from themselves and there is no other program given among men by which this may be done save that founded by Jesus on Truth and Brotherhood - if, I repeat, the hearts of men can reach out and enfold their fellows in a great spiritual cooperation, the cooperative saving of our natural resources will follow as naturally as night follows day. For conservation in its essence is a social problem. And the solution of every social problem is rooted in the hearts of men. We cannot escape the conclusion: The coming of a whole-hearted practice of conservation waits upon the acceptance in the minds and hearts of men of the educational and spiritual program founded on Truth and Brotherhood hurled as a deathless challenge to the world by the Master of Men.

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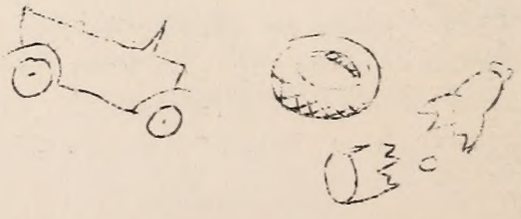
WANTED - NEW TIMBER SURVEY SYMBOL

C. B. Crawford - Junior Forester F-2
Huron

Timber surveying in the Huron often brings one in contact with the graveyards of old cars, tin cans and other trash brought out from town.

Something new was encountered when an old and probably forgotten cemetery of two and one-half acres was included in the area to be gone over. We find no symbol in our E.C.W. Manual for taking this.

Suggestions are in order.



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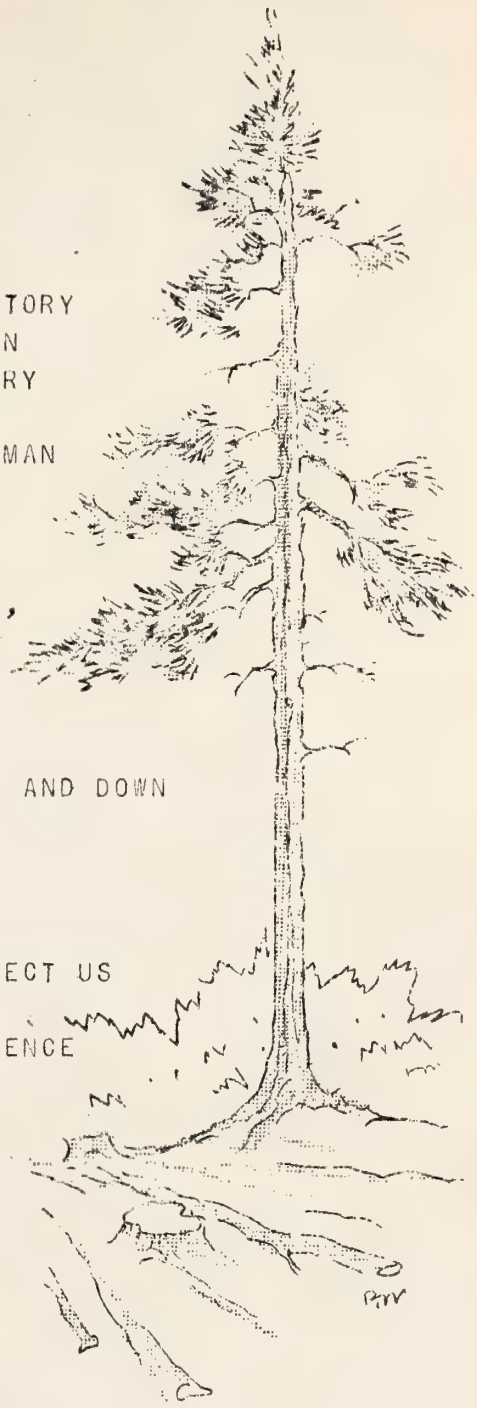
THE LONE PINE



THERE'S A LONE PINE TREE
OVER BACK OF OUR CAMP,
THAT MAY NOT BE AS FAMOUS
AS THE LONE PINE OF THE SONG,
BUT WE'LL BET IT COULD TELL A STORY
ABOUT THIS COUNTRY THAT WE'RE IN
THAT WOULD BE A DARN GOOD HISTORY
OF EVENTS,
BUT THEN YOU SEE THERE'S NOT A MAN
CAN UNDERSTAND THAT PINE.

IT'S NOT MOR'N SIX FEET HIGH
BUT IT'S PLENTY OLD YOU CAN TELL,
BY THE WRINKLES IN ITS SKIN
AND THE SILVER ON ITS CROWN,
IT'S SEEN MANY A DROUGHT
AND MANY A FRUGAL YEAR,
IT'S SEEN THE RED MAN WANDER UP AND DOWN
THE CREEK OF THE OTTER,
AND IT'LL STAND THERE FOREVER
IF IT DOESN'T DIE FROM GRIEF.

IT'S THE ONE THING THAT'LL CONNECT US
WITH THE FOREST,
AND WE'RE GRATEFUL FOR ITS PRESENCE
YOU CAN BET
IT'S SEEN THE MARCH OF PLENTY
OF MEN AND TIME,
AND WE SUPPOSE IT OFTEN WONDERS
ABOUT THE WEAKNESS OF MAN,
AND WISHES THAT IT
COULD GIVE US COUNCIL,
IF WE COULD BUT
UNDERSTAND THAT PINE.

FROM "THE GREEN GUIDON"

- - - - - -

THE MANISTEE CONDUCTED A PLANTING FIELD DAY ON THEIR UNIT TO DETERMINE THE BEST TEN-MAN CREW AND THE CHAMPION INDIVIDUAL TREE PLANTER. THE HOXEYVILLE CAMP PROVIDED THE BEST TEN-MAN CREW WITH A RECORD OF 1,148 PINE SEEDLINGS PLANTED IN 11 MINUTES. SPARKS, OF THE MANISTEE RIVER CAMP, WAS PROCLAIMED CHAMPION TREE PLANTER.

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THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL ORGANIZATIONS ARE USING R-9, 6'X8' TOPOGRAPHICAL EXHIBIT MODELS AT THEIR COORDINATION MEETINGS. FIRST, ILLINOIS HELD THEIR MEETING, AND NOW WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, MISSOURI, AND INDIANA HAVE CALLED FOR FOREST SERVICE EXHIBITS.

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BECAUSE SOME MISUNDERSTANDING STILL SEEMS TO EXIST REGARDING THE TRUE POLICY OF THE FOREST SERVICE TOWARD THOSE WHO ARE LIVING UPON ACQUIRED LANDS, THE LETTER OF CHIEF FORESTER SILCOX, SETTING FORTH THAT POLICY IN CLEAR LANGUAGE, IS PRINTED HEREWITH. NOTE THAT UNDER IT THERE WILL BE NO "OUSTED" OR "EVICTED" PEOPLE, AS A MATTER OF FOREST SERVICE POLICY AND GOOD FAITH.

- - -

L WASHINGTON
USES SEPTEMBER 27, 1934.

REGIONAL FORESTER,

REGIONS 1 TO 9.

DEAR SIR:

DURING THE PAST 18 MONTHS APPROVAL HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE OR EXCHANGE OF A LARGE AGGREGATE ACREAGE OF SUBMARGINAL FARMLAND, MUCH OF IT OCCUPIED BY OWNERS OR TENANTS. UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS IT WOULD BE TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST TO QUICKLY RESTORE SUCH LANDS TO FOREST COVER, AS BY SUCH ACTION EROSION AND SOIL DEPLETION WOULD BE CHECKED AND ABNORMAL EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY FUNDS FOR SCHOOL, ROAD, POLICE AND OTHER PURPOSES WOULD BE OBVIATED, WHILE THE OBJECTIVES OF FOREST ACQUISITION WOULD BE PROMOTED.

UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS, HOWEVER, THE EVACUATION OF THE OCCUPANTS OF SUCH LANDS MAY NOT BE THE SOUNDEST POLICY, SOCIALLY, ECONOMICALLY OR ADMINISTRATIVELY, IF THE PEOPLE AFFECTED CANNOT ESTABLISH THEMSELVES ELSEWHERE EXCEPT BY DISPLACEMENT OF OTHERS, OR AS ADDITIONAL BURDENS ON THE COUNTY OR STATE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR RELIEF PURPOSES; ESPECIALLY WHERE THE FEDERAL FUNDS PAID FOR THE ACQUIRED LANDS ARE DISSIPATED, AS THEY FREQUENTLY ARE, BEFORE THE FAMILY CAN FIRMLY ESTABLISH ITSELF IN A NEW LOCATION. FROM A BROAD VIEWPOINT OF NATIONAL INTEREST, IT MAY BE BETTER TO ALLOW THE OCCUPANTS OF ACQUIRED LANDS TO CONTINUE SUCH OCCUPANCY UNTIL IMPROVED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS PERMIT OF NEW ADJUSTMENTS, THAN TO COMPEL OR ENCOURAGE THEIR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL FROM THEIR PRESENT LOCATIONS.

THE FOREST SERVICE SPECIAL-USE PROCEDURE AND POLICY AFFORDS A READY MEANS FOR MEETING THIS SITUATION, AND SHOULD BE SO EMPLOYED TO THE FULLEST DEGREE CONSISTENT WITH SOUND REQUIREMENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

UNLESS SOME DOMINANT REASON TO THE CONTRARY EXISTS, PERSONS RESIDING AND DEPENDENT UPON LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES MAY AND SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE SUCH OCCUPANCY UNDER SPECIAL USE PERMITS, AT EQUITABLE ANNUAL RENTALS AND SUBJECT TO REASONABLE RESTRICTIONS, AT LEAST UNTIL IT BECOMES PRACTICABLE FOR SUCH PERSONS TO OTHERWISE ESTABLISH THEMSELVES WITHOUT HARDSHIP, SACRIFICE OR UNDUE CONFLICT WITH THE INTERESTS OF OTHERS. THIS RULE MAY NECESSITATE POSTPONEMENT OF THE REMEDIAL MEASURES THAT OTHERWISE WOULD BE APPLIED TO THE OCCUPIED LANDS, BUT ORDINARILY THE PHYSICAL DAMAGE WILL NOT BE AS GREAT AS THE SOCIAL DAMAGE OTHERWISE WOULD BE.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, WE PROPERLY MAY CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF MORE OR LESS PERMANENTLY AUTHORIZING SPECIAL-USE OCCUPANCY OF THE SMALL AREAS OF BETTER SOIL WITH HABITABLE IMPROVEMENTS WHERE IT WILL NOT MARKEDLY CONFLICT WITH EFFICIENT FOREST MANAGEMENT AND WILL PROVIDE THE PERMITTEES A CERTAIN DEGREE OF ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE. IF THE NATIONAL FORESTS HEREAFTER ARE TO CONTRIBUTE MOST FULLY TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY, ALL SUCH OPPORTUNITIES SHOULD BE REALIZED. REASONABLE RENTALS WOULD BE DERIVED, A STABLE AND SKILLED LABOR SUPPLY WOULD BE LOCALLY AVAILABLE, AND MANY PEOPLE OTHERWISE IN NEED OF RELIEF WOULD BE MADE SELF-SUPPORTING OR PARTIALLY SO.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

(SIGNED) F. A. SILCOX,

FORESTER.

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THE SECRET OF WHY THE ENROLLEES OF CAMP F-12 WANTED TO GET ON THE TSI CREW LAST MONTH, HAS BEEN SOLVED TO THE SATISFACTION OF EVERYONE.

THERE IS AN OLD SAYING IN POLICY CIRCLES THAT, "MURDER WILL OUT", BUT IN THE CASE OF THE TSI CREW IT WAS, "HONEY WILL OUT".

IT WAS NOTICED ON TWO DIFFERENT EVENINGS, WHEN THIS CREW CAME IN, THAT ALL OF THEM HAD A SORT OF STICKY APPEARANCE. CAL PERKINS, AN L.E.M. WHO SERVES AS THE CAMP SLEUTH, OBSERVED THAT SEVERAL OF THE BOYS HAD SWOLLEN CHEEKS, FINGERS AND HEADS, ON THE SAME EVENINGS THAT ALL OF THEM HAD THE STICKY APPEARANCE. HERE WAS SOME MIGHTY STRONG CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE POINTING IN ONLY ONE DIRECTION.

NOW, AS THIS IS A DETECTIVE STORY, IT IS PERMISSIBLE TO BORROW ANOTHER POLICE TERM AND THAT IS, "CHERCHEZ LA FEMME", OR AS TRANSPOSED "CHERCHEZ LA BEE TREE". AN INSPECTION WAS MADE OF THE AREA WORKED BY THE TSI CREW, AND IT WAS REVEALED THAT TWO BEE TREES HAD BEEN CUT.

LATER, WHEN SOME OF THIS CREW WERE CONFRONTED WITH THE ABOVE MENTIONED EVIDENCE, THEY BROKE DOWN AND CONFESSED. THIS CLEARED UP THE MYSTERY OF WHY ALL THE CAMP ENROLLEES WANTED TO GET ON THE TSI CREW; THEY WERE ALL ENVIOUS OF THIS CREW, AND THEY ALSO WANTED TO HAVE HONEY ON THEIR NOON LUNCH BREAD.

MILTON G. HOYER, TECH. FOREMAN, GARDNER F-12

MORTALITY OF NORWAY PINE IN PLANTATIONS ON THE HURON NATIONAL FOREST

HOWARD J. COLLINS, JR. FORESTER, HURON F-2

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS FACING THE HURON NATIONAL FOREST IS TO FIND AND REMEDY IF POSSIBLE, THE CAUSE OF LOSS IN ITS NORWAY PINE PLANTATIONS. THESE PLANTATIONS COVER OVER SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES, RANGING IN AGE FROM SIX MONTHS TO TWENTY-NINE YEARS. DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS CONSIDERABLE LOSS HAS OCCURRED IN THE PLANTATIONS RANGING FROM TEN TO TWELVE YEARS OLD. THE TREES ARE DYING IN PATCHES OF FROM TEN TO ONE HUNDRED IN A GROUP. THERE IS NOTHING REGULAR ABOUT THESE PATCHES AS THEY OCCUR ON DIFFERENT ASPECTS AS WELL AS ON LEVEL LAND.

DURING THE COMING SUMMER AN ADMINISTRATIVE STUDY IS TO BE MADE WITH THE OBJECT OF DETERMINING, IF POSSIBLE, WHAT IS CAUSING THE DAMAGE. THE FIELD IS RATHER LARGE WHEN ONE CONSIDERS THE POSSIBLE FACTORS WHICH MIGHT BE CAUSING THE DAMAGE. THESE FACTORS INCLUDE DROUGHT, LOWER LAKE LEVEL, INSECTS, DISEASE, AIR DRAINAGE, GROUND DRAINAGE, HARD PAN, POOR SOIL, WINTER KILL AND POOR PLANTING.

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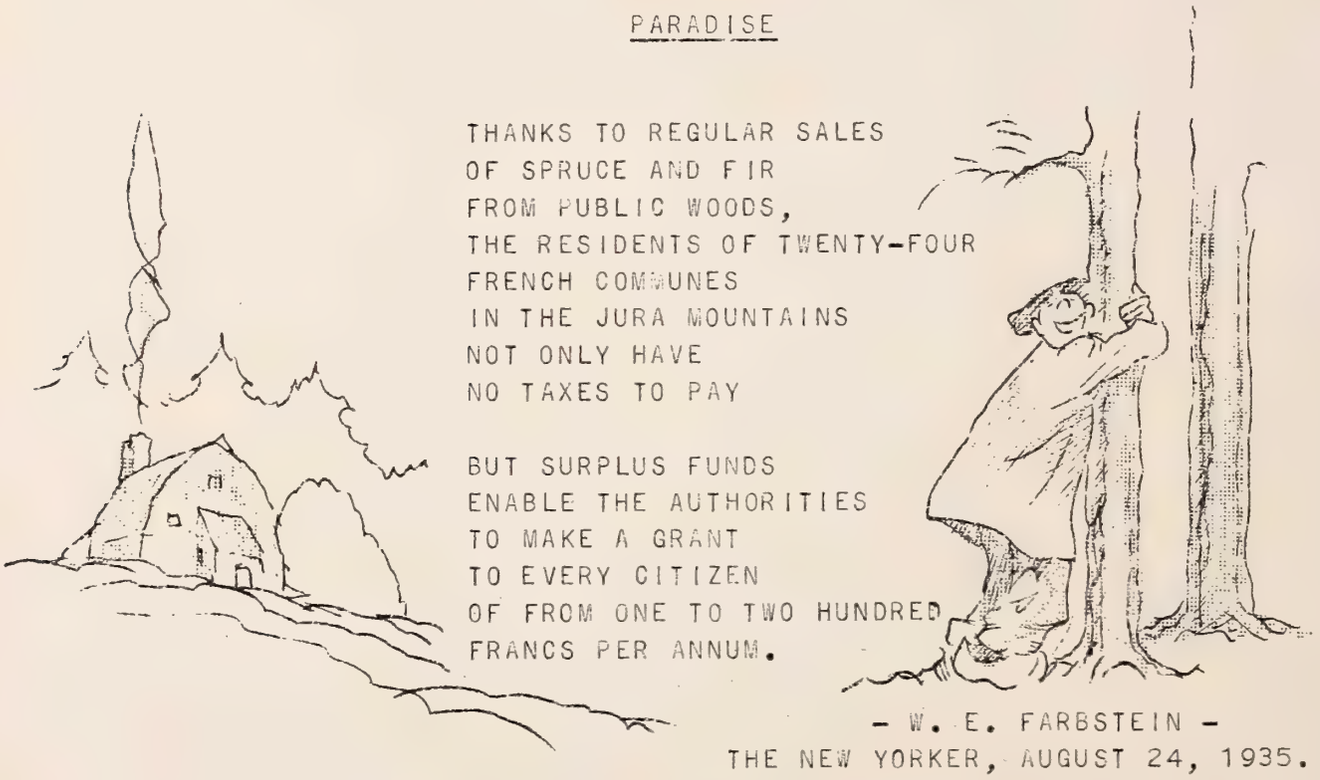
PARADISE



THANKS TO REGULAR SALES
OF SPRUCE AND FIR
FROM PUBLIC WOODS,
THE RESIDENTS OF TWENTY-FOUR
FRENCH COMMUNES
IN THE JURA MOUNTAINS
NOT ONLY HAVE
NO TAXES TO PAY

BUT SURPLUS FUNDS
ENABLE THE AUTHORITIES
TO MAKE A GRANT
TO EVERY CITIZEN
OF FROM ONE TO TWO HUNDRED
FRANCS PER ANNUM.

- W. E. FARBSTEIN -
THE NEW YORKER, AUGUST 24, 1935.

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WITH THE APPROACH OF THE HUNTING SEASON, IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THE MEN AT THE PAINT LAKE CAMP ON THE OTTAWA HAVE REPORTED THAT DEER ARE FAIRLY ABUNDANT THIS FALL. AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AMOUNT OF PORCUPINE DAMAGE HAS ALSO BEEN FOUND IN THIS SECTION. IN SOME AREAS, DAMAGE DONE BY PORCUPINES TO THE WHITE PINES SEEMS TO BE MORE SERIOUS THAN BLISTER RUST. THE OTTAWA, UPPER MICHIGAN, AND HURON ARE ENGAGED IN TAKING DEER CENSUSES OF THEIR UNITS.

A LUMBERJACKS' FIRST IMPRESSION OF SELECTIVE LOGGING

VALENTINE BRETZ, FOREMAN, OTTAWA F-46

MR. SLIGER, CHIEF FOREMAN OF STURGEON CAMP, AND MYSELF RECENTLY ATTENDED A FORESTERS' MEETING AND BANQUET AT IRONWOOD, MICHIGAN. AFTER THE SPLENDID MEAL SERVED AT MEMORIAL HALL, CHIEF FORESTER SILCOX, CONGRESSMAN HOOK, AND MR. FOX OF THE VON-PLATEN FOX LUMBER COMPANY, SPOKE TO US. ALL SPEAKERS USED FOR THEIR THEME "COMMON SENSE LOGGING".

THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE WEIDMAN LUMBER COMPANY, WE WERE THEN INVITED TO INSPECT A SELECTIVE LOGGING OPERATION ABOUT SIXTEEN MILES FROM IRONWOOD. I WAS QUITE SURPRISED TO SEE SO MANY LARGE TREES LEFT STANDING, BUT I AM SURE THAT IT IS THE RIGHT THING TO DO, AS IT WILL NOT BE MANY YEARS BEFORE THIS SAME LAND CAN BE LOGGED OVER AGAIN. ONE THING IN PARTICULAR THAT INTERESTED ME WAS THE FACT THAT THE ROADS WERE FAIRLY CLOSE TOGETHER; THUS MAKING IT NECESSARY TO SKID THE LOGS ONLY SHORT DISTANCES. I DID NOT HEAR ANYONE SAY WHAT THEY EXPECTED TO DO WITH THE SLASH; HOWEVER, I FEEL THAT ALL THE SLASH SHOULD BE USED EITHER AS FIREWOOD OR CHEMICAL WOOD, AS IT IS QUITE AN EXPENSE TO CONVERT THIS SLASH INTO VALUABLE PRODUCTS AND THE SHORT SKIDDING CHANCE WOULD MAKE IT A PAYING PROPOSITION.

I HAVE HAD MUCH EXPERIENCE WITH THE OLD STYLE OF LOGGING IN MICHIGAN, OREGON, IDAHO, AND WASHINGTON, HAVING SPENT THE BIGGEST SHARE OF MY TIME SINCE 1903 IN THE LUMBER CAMPS. DURING THAT PERIOD, I HAVE SEEN MANY THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF VIRGIN FOREST SLASHED TO THE GROUND AND AS YOU MIGHT SAY, THE CREAM SKIMMED OFF. I HAVE SEEN RIVERS RUNNING FULL OF LOGS AND TRAIN LOAD AFTER TRAIN LOAD OF LOGS ON THE WAY TO THE SAW MILL. MORE MATERIAL WAS LEFT ON THE GROUND THAN WAS TAKEN OFF, LEAVING A HIGH FIRE HAZARD AT THAT TIME. NEARLY EVERY AREA BURNED OVER AFTER BEING CUT.

I WILL MAKE AN EXCEPTION TO THAT STATEMENT AND REFER TO THE MITCHELL BROS. AT JENNINGS, MICHIGAN, AND THE CUMMER AND DIGENS LUMBER COMPANY AT CADILLAC, MICHIGAN. BOTH OF THESE COMPANIES LOGGED OFF THEIR LAND, THEN HIRED KENTUCKY WOOD CHOPPERS TO CUT ALL THE REMAINING TIMBER INTO CHEMICAL WOOD, EVERY STICK AN INCH AND A HALF IN DIAMETER AND FOUR FEET LONG WAS USED. ALL THAT WAS LEFT WAS A FEW SMALL BRUSH PILES, THEREFORE, MOST OF THIS LAND DID NOT BURN OVER.

IF THESE COMPANIES HAD LEFT SOME TREES FOR A FUTURE CROP AND UTILIZED ONLY THE SLASH, THERE WOULD STILL HAVE BEEN A VALUABLE FOREST FOR THEM TO CUT TODAY.

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THE MORAL TO THIS STORY IS ---
HAROLD LANGFORD, J.F. F-46, OTTAWA N. F.

SOMETIMES FORTUNE IS CLOSE AT HAND AND WE NEVER KNOW IT. SO IT WAS A YEAR AGO WHEN A CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN BUILDING THE PLAINS TRUCK TRAIL ON THE OTTAWA CURSED A LARGE BOULDER THAT THE GRADER HAD LOOSENED. THE CREW WORKING BEHIND TRIED TO ROLL IT OUT OF THE WAY BUT FOUND IT SO HEAVY THAT IT SEEMED TO BE GLUED TO THE GROUND, SEVERAL REMARKS WERE MADE AT THE TIME REGARDING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE WEIGHT AND THE SIZE OF THE CLAY COVERED BOULDER, BUT WERE SOON FORGOTTEN.

A YEAR LATER ONE OF THE NATIVES IN THE VICINITY NOTICED THE DULL RED OF COPPER IN THE BUSH BESIDE THE ROAD. UPON INVESTIGATION IT WAS FOUND THAT THIS SAME BOULDER THAT WAS CURSED THE YEAR BEFORE WAS IN REALITY A SOLID PIECE OF COPPER WEIGHING 1200 POUNDS.

THE FINDER HAS BEEN OFFERED FORTY DOLLARS BUT IS HOLDING OUT FOR SIXTY. PERHAPS THE FOREMAN CONCERNED WILL BE MORE CRITICAL OF HEAVY ROCKS IN THE FUTURE.

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THE HURON CONTACTS

FOREST OFFICERS, TAWAS & MIO:

DURING THE SUMMER FEW ORGANIZATIONS, SCHOOLS, ETC., HAVE HAD REGULAR MEETINGS, BUT NOW, HOWEVER, DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IT IS AN OPPORTUNE TIME TO MAKE PUBLIC CONTACTS. THUS, IT IS EXPECTED THAT YOU MAKE A PLAN FOR CONTACTING THE SCHOOLS OR ORGANIZATIONS IN YOUR VICINITY THROUGHOUT THE WINTER MONTHS.

THE TAWAS RANGER WILL MAKE HIS PLANS TO INCLUDE ALL TOWNS SOUTH FROM BURTON CITY, LINCOLN AND HARRISVILLE TO AU GRES, OMER AND STERLING, AND AS FAR WEST AS HIS DISTRICT BOUNDARY.

THE MIO RANGER WILL MAKE PLANS TO INCLUDE GRAYLING, ROSCOMMON, WEST BRANCH, COMINS, FAIRVIEW AND OTHER TOWNS WITHIN THIS AREA.

A PLAN FOR CONTACTS TO BE MADE DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER SHOULD BE IN THIS OFFICE ON NOVEMBER 5; FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, DECEMBER 1; FOR MARCH, FEBRUARY 1.

WARREN T. MURPHY,
FOREST SUPERVISOR.

FALL PLANTING OPERATIONS ON THE GARDNER

BY
STANLEY S. HURD, JR. FORESTER, GARDNER

THE FALL OF 1935 WITNESSED THE INITIAL START OF PLANTING PROJECTS ON THE BEAVER CREEK DISTRICT.

IN ORDER TO COPE WITH THIS NEW PROBLEM THE RANGER CALLED A MEETING OF ALL PERSONNEL CONCERNED. VARIOUS PHASES OF THE WORK WERE FREELY DISCUSSED AND EVERYONE WAS GIVEN FULL REIN TO AIR HIS INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS. AS A RESULT OF THIS OPEN FORUM, TENTATIVE PLANS, POLICIES AND METHODS OF PROCEDURE WERE FORMULATED.

THE NATURE OF THE WORK CONSISTED OF SEED PLANTING OF RED AND WHITE OAK, HICKORY AND BLACK WALNUT. THEREFORE, THE FIRST JOB CONSISTED OF SEED COLLECTION. APPROXIMATELY 60 MEN FROM EACH OF THE TWO CAMPS, UNDER SUPERVISION, WERE SCATTERED OVER HILL AND HOLLOW TO SEARCH FOR SEED. RED OAK WAS THE MOST PROLIFIC SEED PRODUCER THIS YEAR, THEREFORE, THE GREATER SHARE OF THE SEED CONSISTED OF THIS SPECIES. A SMALL AMOUNT OF WALNUT WAS COLLECTED AND AN AMPLE SUPPLY OF HICKORY WAS SECURED. WHITE OAK WAS SEARCHED FOR BUT NOT FOUND.

AS THE SEED WAS COLLECTED IT WAS TAKEN TO THE BROWN BRANCH CAMP FOR TREATMENT. FIRST, THE SEED WAS SOAKED FOR 48 TO 72 HOURS, DEPENDING UPON THE SPECIES. IN THIS MANNER WORM INFESTED SEED WAS IMMEDIATELY CULLED OUT. THE SEED WAS THEN SPREAD ON DRYING RACKS WHERE IT WAS ALLOWED AMPLE TIME FOR DRYING. AFTER THESE PRELIMINARY STEPS, THE SEED WAS TREATED WITH SULPHONATED OIL - WHICH CONSISTS OF A MIXTURE OF LINSEED OIL AND FLOWERS OF SULPHUR. IT WAS FELT THAT THIS OIL TREATMENT WAS ESSENTIAL IN ORDER TO MAKE THE SEED REPELLANT TO RODENTS AND HOGS. AFTER THE OIL TREATMENT, THE SEED WAS DRIED AND READY FOR PLANTING.

THE PLANTING TECHNIQUE EMPLOYED DIFFERED ONLY SLIGHTLY FROM GENERAL PRACTICES. THE SEED WAS CARRIED IN WOODEN PLANTING BOXES AND THE PLANTING TOOL CONSISTED OF MATTOCKS. TWO ACORNS, OR TWO HICKORIES, OR ONE WALNUT WERE PLACED IN EACH HOLE. THE SEEDS WERE COVERED WITH TWO INCHES OF SOIL AND FIRMLY STAMPED IN PLACE. THE INTERVAL OF SPACING WAS 6X6 FEET, EXCEPTING WHERE NATURAL REPRODUCTION WAS ENCOUNTERED.

AS THE WORK PROGRESSES, COUNTING PLOTS WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN EACH PLANTATION AT THE RATIO OF 400 SEED SPOTS FOR EVERY 100 ACRES OF PLANTATION. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THESE CHECK PLOTS WILL GIVE SUFFICIENT INFORMATION AS TO GERMINATION AND SURVIVAL PERCENTAGES.

BY GIVING THESE PLANTED AREAS ADEQUATE PROTECTION FROM FIRE AND

LIVESTOCK, IT IS FIRMLY BELIEVED THAT THE ENSUING REPRODUCTION OF SELECTED SPECIES WILL PRODUCE QUALITY STANDS OF TIMBER--TIMBER OF THE TYPE THAT WAS HERE BEFORE THE ADVENT OF PROMISCUOUS BURNING AND DESTRUCTIVE CUTTINGS.

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ACQUISITION GEMS
RECEIVED ON MANISTEE PURCHASE UNIT

DEAR SIR;

I DOO NOT WHANT ANIBODY TO PAY THE BAK TAXES FOR ME, NEATHER DOO I WANT THE AMOUNT AGRIED UPON LIQUIDATED IN FOCTURE TASES, AS THE CONCERTED ACTION INDICATE, OR DOO I CARE TO BE TEKEN ADVANTAGE OF.

LET ME HAVE THE PASTURE THAT I ORIGINALLY SUGGERTE AND RESERVEDE AND PAY ME THE AMOUNT AGRIED OPUN AND I WILL PAY UP TO AND INCLOUDING 1933 TAXES LEVIED ON THE PROPERTY, BUT NO MORE. YOU ACCEPTED THE LAND AND YOU ACCEPTED THE TAXES THEREON SEANCE THE ACCEPTANCE I AM NOT WILLING TO PART WITH THE PASTURE JUST TOO SATISFY AN AVER CHEANGING POLITICAL POLICY, LIFE IS TOO SHORT FOR THAT AND BESIDE I BELIEVE THAT DOMESTICK DUNG IS MORE BENEFICIAL TO THE SOIL THAN GESES AND DUCKS SQUOAK OR EAVIN DEERS CHIPS.

I DOO NOT CARE ABOUT YOUR LAW OF PROCEDURE AS SO FAR AS THE LAND CONCERNED AND IN MY CARE I AM AN ABSOLUTE U. S. AUTORITY AND NOT AN ATACHES.

. . . . . .

DEAR SIR:

YOUR LETTER WAS AUGUST 26, 1935 AND I HAVE NOT HEARD YOU AND DID YOU HEAR ANYTHING IN WASHINGTON D. C. AND I LIVED IN KALAMAZOO MICH LONG TIME AND FROM KAZOO LAST 3 YEARS AGO TO HERE HOME AND I OFTEN BEEN IN MUSKEGON AND I SEE IN MUSKEGON LOTS OF OIL FIELD. YOURS TRULY,

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THERE HAVE BEEN 110 MILES OF TELEPHONE LINES CONSTRUCTED TO DATE ON THE OTTAWA. APPROXIMATELY 104 MILES HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED BY THE PRESENT EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM. AN ADDITIONAL 56 MILES WILL BE CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO THE FIRE SEASON.

BY WM. MAKI, SR. FOREMAN C&M,
OTTAWA, F-56.

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REORGANIZATION OF FORESTER'S OFFICE

THE FOLLOWING PERSONNEL ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN MADE BY THE CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, SUBJECT TO VICISSITUDES OF PROCEDURE WHICH MAY STILL BE POSSIBLE IN THE REORGANIZATION OF THE WASHINGTON OFFICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE
EARL H. CLAPP, ASSOCIATE CHIEF
E. A. SHERMAN, ASSISTANT CHIEF AND ADVISER TO THE CHIEF
EARL W. LOVERIDGE, ASSISTANT CHIEF, DETAILED TO THE "OPERATIONS"
NATIONAL FOREST GROUP
C. M. GRANGER, IN CHARGE AS ASSISTANT CHIEF
ROY HEADLEY, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF FIRE CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENTS
STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTS GROUP
EARL W. TINKER, ASSISTANT CHIEF IN CHARGE
OPERATIONS (ALL SERVICE GROUP)
EARL W. LOVERIDGE, ASSISTANT CHIEF, ACTING IN CHARGE.
ACQUISITIONS
L. F. KNEIPP, ASSISTANT CHIEF IN CHARGE
EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK
F. W. MORRELL, ASSISTANT CHIEF IN CHARGE

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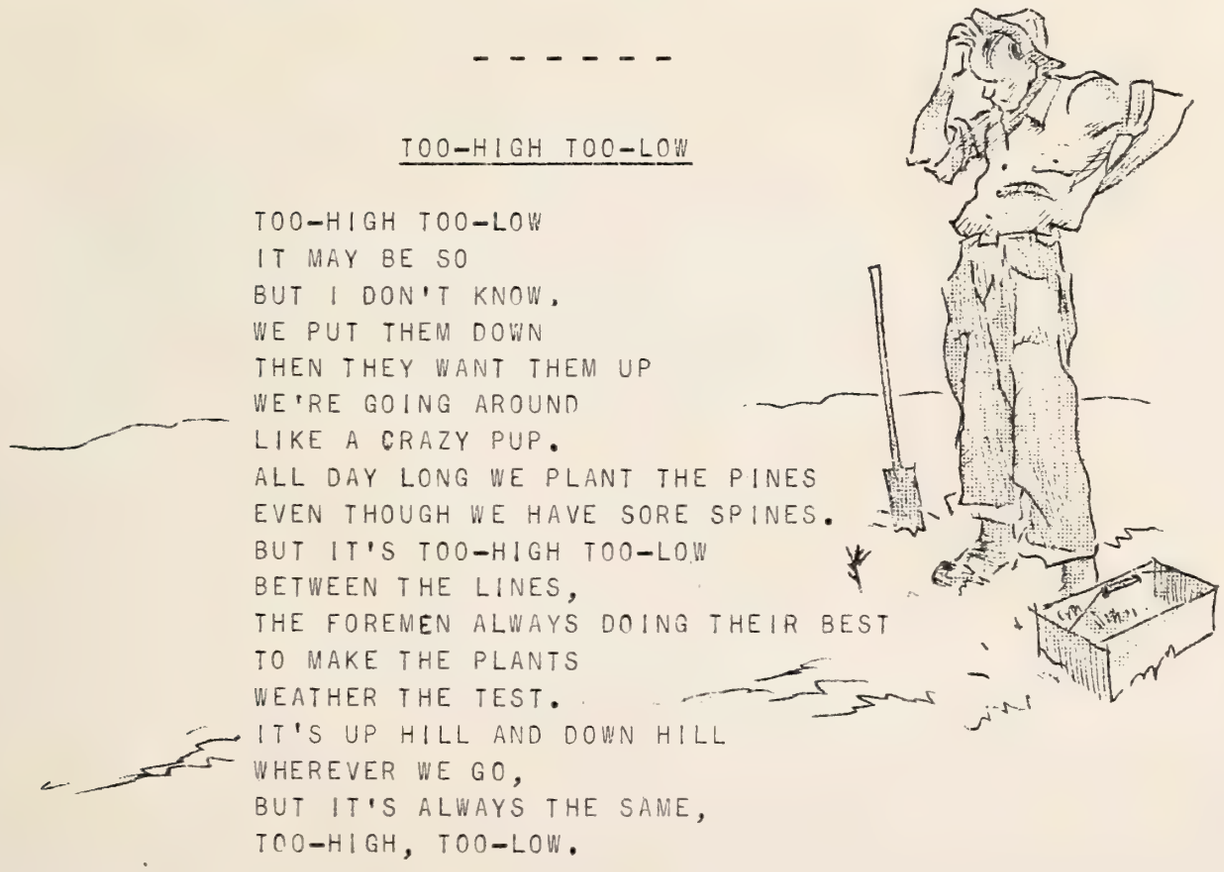
TOO-HIGH TOO-LOW



TOO-HIGH TOO-LOW
IT MAY BE SO
BUT I DON'T KNOW.
WE PUT THEM DOWN
THEN THEY WANT THEM UP
WE'RE GOING AROUND
LIKE A CRAZY PUP.
ALL DAY LONG WE PLANT THE PINES
EVEN THOUGH WE HAVE SORE SPINES.
BUT IT'S TOO-HIGH TOO-LOW
BETWEEN THE LINES,
THE FOREMEN ALWAYS DOING THEIR BEST
TO MAKE THE PLANTS
WEATHER THE TEST.
IT'S UP HILL AND DOWN HILL
WHEREVER WE GO,
BUT IT'S ALWAYS THE SAME,
TOO-HIGH, TOO-LOW.

C.C.C. LEADER - OTTAWA F-46.

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RALPH W. WILCOX, INDIANA STATE FORESTER, HAS RECEIVED A THREE MONTHS' LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO WORK FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION AT CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS. HE WRITES "I WANT TO ASSURE YOU OF MY COMPLETE INTEREST IN THE WORK OF THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE IN THIS REGION AND MY COMPLETE COOPERATION, ALWAYS."

A SILVER MINE ON THE OTTAWA

PAUL SLIGER, OTTAWA, F-46.

ANY INFORMATION GATHERED FROM "OLD TIMERS" IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY AND FROM THE FEW INCOMPLETE RECORDS, IS VERY SKETCHY AND CONTRADICTORY. AFTER CONSIDERABLE TIME AND EFFORT, ALL THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN PIECED TOGETHER AND FORMED INTO A SHORT STORY OF SILVER MOUNTAIN'S LURID PAST.

IN THE YEAR OF 1861, OR THEREABOUTS, A GERMAN ADVENTURER, WHOSE NAME WAS SCHEURMANN, LANDED IN L'ANSE. IT IS NOT KNOWN WHAT HE WAS LOOKING FOR PRIMARILY, BUT IN ANY EVENT, HE EVENTUALLY STUMBLED UPON A DEPOSIT OF NATIVE SILVER AT SILVER MOUNTAIN - SECTION 1, T. 49N, R36W. HE SOON HAD OPERATIONS STARTED TO DEVELOP THE PROPERTY, RUNNING A TUNNEL INTO THE MOUNTAIN ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE FEET. HE THEN DUG A VERTICAL SHAFT INTO THE GROUND, THE DEPTH OF THIS SHAFT IS NOT EXACTLY KNOWN. SOME OF THE NATIVES IN THIS SECTION CLAIM THEY KNOW SOME MEN BAILED OUT THE SHAFT AND FOUND IT TO BE 25 FEET, OTHERS CLAIM IT TO BE AS MUCH AS 75 FEET DEEP, BUT NEVERTHELESS, A VERTICAL SHAFT WAS DUG. HIS EFFORTS WERE SUCCESSFUL AND APPARENTLY HE UNCOVERED AN ABNORMALLY RICH POCKET OF NATIVE SILVER FOR ABOUT 1867, ACCORDING TO A MR. MCCLINTIC WHO LIVED IN THE DISTRICT AT THAT TIME, CAPT. SCHEURMANN CHARTERED A SCHOONER AND LOADED IT WITH SILVER PACKED IN KEGS. AS SOON AS THE SCHOONER WAS LOADED, CAPT. SCHEURMANN BOARDED IT. IMMEDIATELY THEY LEFT WHAT IS NOW KNOWN AS KEWEENAW BAY AND NEITHER SCHOONER, SILVER, OR MEN WERE HEARD OF AGAIN.

SOME CLAIM THAT A SMALL BOAT FROM THE SCHOONER WENT UP THE STURGEON RIVER FROM CHASSEL AND ON THE WAY DOWNSTREAM WITH THE MEN AND SILVER, THE BOAT TURNED OVER, AND ALL HANDS WERE LOST. THE INDIANS OF THE REGION CLAIM THAT A BOAT NEVER DID GO UP THE RIVER.

OTHER STORIES HAVE IT THAT PROSPECTORS FIRST DISCOVERED THIS SILVER DEPOSIT ABOUT 1800 AND THEY PACKED THEIR SUPPLIES IN FROM ONTONAGON BY PONY TRAIN. THERE IS NOTHING TO SUBSTANTIATE THIS OTHER THAN A TRAIL LEADING WEST TOWARD ONTONAGON THAT WAS TOO WIDE AND TOO DEEP FOR A DEAR OR OTHER GAME TRAIL.

NOTHING MORE WAS HEARD OF SILVER MOUNTAIN UNTIL 1890 OR '91, WHEN A MR. GARRETSON, OR HIS NAME MAY HAVE BEEN GARRISON, OF DETROIT, APPEARED ON THE SCENE WITH THE INTENTION OF REOPENING THE MINE. SOME WORK WAS DONE, BUT EVIDENTLY THE VENTURE WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL, FOR IN 1900 MR. ALSTON, AFTER WHOM THE TOWN OF ALSTON WAS NAMED, PROMOTED A COMPANY TO MAKE DISHES OUT OF KAOLIN FROM SILVER MOUNTAIN.

THE COMPANY WAS FINANCED BY SEVERAL WEALTHY MEN FROM DETROIT. THIS COMPANY INTENDED TO BUILD A RAILROAD FROM BARAGA TO SILVER MOUNTAIN AND THEN TO WATERSMEET BY WAY OF PORI.

A CAMP WAS BUILT AT THE MOUNTAIN. THE MEN BUILDING THIS CAMP BOARDED WITH MRS. DONALD GRANT, STILL LIVING TWO MILES NORTH OF STURGEON CAMP.

ABOUT 1909 THE STATE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY ESTABLISHED A CAMP ON OR NEAR THE MOUNTAIN FOR THE ENTIRE SUMMER. THE MEMBERS OF THE EXPEDITION REPORTED THAT THEY FOUND A WELL DEVELOPED MULE TRAIL TOWARD ONTONAGON AND THAT DRILL HOLES WERE FOUND WHICH INDICATED WHITE MEN HAD OPENED THE SHAFT. THEY ALSO FOUND THE OLD DRILLS, HAMMERS, ETC., THAT WERE USED ON THE JOB.

SINCE THAT TIME NATURE HAS RAPIDLY WIPED OUT ANY SIGNS OF HUMAN HABITATION THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN LEFT TO GIVE A MORE COMPLETE PICTURE OF THIS OLD MINE.

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FOOTNOTES CONCERNING INFORMANTS:

MR. WESTPHAL, L'ANSE, MICHIGAN, IS A GEOLOGIST BY PROFESSION AND HAS MADE A STUDY OF THE MINE. HE GATHERED INFORMATION FROM RECORDS IN THE LIBRARIES IN DETROIT AND LANSING, AS WELL AS THE PETER WHITE LIBRARY AT MARQUETTE.

MR. FRED NELSON, ROUSSEAU, MICHIGAN, IS ONE OF THE "OLD TIMERS" OF THE LOCALITY COMING HERE IN 1901. HE CLAIMS TO HAVE TALKED, ABOUT 35 YEARS AGO, TO A MR. ROBINSON, WHO CAME TO THIS COUNTRY IN 1852 AND RAN THE STURGEON RIVER LUMBER COMPANY. SHORTLY AFTER MR. NELSON CAME, HE, WITH A COMPANION, EXPLORED THE OLD MINE GROUNDS. THEY FELL THROUGH A ROOT CELLAR ROOF OF CEDAR POLES COVERED WITH DIRT. THIS WOULD INDICATE THAT IT WAS BUILT ABOUT 35 OR 40 YEARS AGO. THEY FOUND AN IRON SKILLET BURIED ABOUT A FOOT UNDER THE DEBRIS IN AN OLD SPRING.

MRS. DONALD GRANT, ALSTON, MICHIGAN, HAS LIVED TWO MILES NORTH OF CAMP STURGEON SINCE THE SPRING OF 1889 AND BOARDED MEMBERS OF THE "ALSTON DISH EXPEDITION" IN THE YEAR OF 1900.

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PORI LEXIOGRAPHER!

FOLLOWING TERMS TAKEN FROM DICTIONARY FOUND IN EXCAVATION NEAR OLD PORI TENT CAMP.

AWOL: TERM USED TO DESCRIBE THE NON-APPEARANCE AT A PREDETERMINED AND INFLEXIBLE TIME. SOMETIMES THE RESULT OF THE IMBIBING OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

DOG ROBBER: CURIOUS DESCRIPTIVE TERM APPLIED TO OFFICER'S ORDERLY, ORIGIN LOST IN DIM ANTIQUITY.

JOHN L'S: G. I. UNDERWEAR WITH THE FIT OF A BALLOON COVER, AND THE SCRATICHING AFFECTS OF BARBWIRE.

LEAVE: GIFT OF THE C.O., GIVEN AS REWARD FOR BEST IMAGINATION.

U. S. F. S., CAMP F-15
LYNCHBURG, MISSOURI.
OCT. 21, 1935.

EDITER REGON 9 BULETIN
MILWAUKEE WISKONSIN

DERE SER!

I WANT TO MAK A KIK ABOUT THE WAY THESE HERE FORISTER FELLERS TRETE US ENROLLEES IN THE WOODS. RITE NOW THEY GOT ME AND 37 OTHER BOYS IN A SIDE KAMP DOWN HERE IN YOUKON MAKING US WORK SATERDAYS SUNDAYS AND HOLODAYS PICKING PINE CONES. IF WE'UNS ASK FOR WEEK END LEVE THEY TELL US NOTHIN DOIN TELL CONES ARE ALL PICKED. I AINT BEEN HOME TO SEE MA & PA AND MY 13 BROTHERS AND 3 SISTERS FOR NIGH ON TO 3 WEAKS AND WE ONLY LIVE 3 WHOOPS & A HOLLER OVER THE SECOND RIGE. I CLAIMS THAT IS ALFUL BAD TRETEMENT TO BE HANDLED SO.

ALSO I WAS RESTIN AFTER SOME HARD WORK YESTERDAY AND HAD JUST LET MY CIGARETTE WHEN A LEEDER COMES UP TO ME & TELLS ME I KANT SMOKE OUT IN THE WOODS & TO GET TO WORK. NOW THAT IS THE LAST STRA MR EDITER. I'M GOING TO TELL THESE GUYS THEY CAN TRETE ME BETTER OR I'M GOING TO QUIT & LET THEM PICK THEIR OWN PINE CONES. THAT OT TO MAKE THEM THINK. THEY GOT TO GET 800 BUSHEL BEFOR THE SEZONS OVER & I'M A DAMN GOOD PICKER SO WOOD BE A GREAT LOSS.

SEE IF YOU KANT BRING A LITTEL PRESSUR TO BARE MR EDITER AND HELP US POOR BOYS OUT WHICH ARE BEING SO SHAMELESS ABUSED

YOURS TRULY
G. D. GOLDBRICK
CO. 3737

P.S. EXKUZE SPELLING PLEZE--I WENT TO SKOOL ONE DAY RUNNED OFF HUM THE NEXT AND I HAINT NEVER GOT AROUND TO GOING BAK.

(SUBMITTED BY JOHN TILLINGHAST)

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AND THEN THERE WAS THE ENROLLEE WHOM THE ENGINEER SENT SEVEN MILES AFTER A TAPE. HE RETURNED AN HOUR LATER WITH A ROLL OF ADHESIVE PLASTER.

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MR. & MRS. ED LEE, OF THE GARDNER, REPORT RONALD NORMAN LEE REPORTING FOR DUTY AT 7 A.M., OCTOBER 21. FIGHTING WEIGHT 6½ LBS.

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FORESTRY IN THE STATE OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

By D. D. Wood - Cable, Wis.

Until 1915 there was no Department of Forestry in British North Borneo, all forest administration being in the hands of the commissioner of lands. In that year Mr. D. M. Matthews, now of the Forestry Faculty, University of Michigan, was appointed the first Conservator of Forests and the undersigned was appointed Assistant Conservator, being made Conservator in 1919 when Mr. Matthews left the Department.

Forest resources of the State being practically unknown, our first work was, of course, to locate, estimate and map the forest areas. This work took several years, the data collected showing enormous stands of excellent tropical timber over large areas which, when cleared would make high class agricultural land for the planting of rubber, cocoanuts, rice and other tropical crops. We found some 10,000 square miles of merchantable timber, and of the area 4,000 square miles located within 15 to 20 miles of the coast and easily accessible at the present time. When transport facilities improve and demand for tropical timbers increases, the more distant areas can then be logged at a profit. From thousands of miles of estimate lines it was found that the stand of merchantable timber (16" D.B.H.) would average 25,000 b.f. per acre.

The Forest, like most high forests in the Eastern tropics in a well-watered region, is Dipterocarp in character and conifers, i.e., the true softwoods do not occur in useful quantities. Many of the woods are among the most durable and most valuable known, some species withstanding all climatic changes and having remarkable resistance to attackes of teredo and insects.

In making timber estimates liberal allowance was made for visible defects and only species in demand were included in our final report on the area in question. It was our desire to give the prospective timber company as nearly a true estimate of what they might expect to log from a given area, as it was possible to do. As a result of our work every lumber company, British or Chinese, asked for a report from the Department of Forestry before beginning logging operations.

The Forestry Department has planted balsa, teak, and other exotic woods on an experimental scale with success and assists in procuring seeds and plant material for reforestation. The Department has since 1915 gathered data upon the growth rate of mangrove swamps with a view to preparing working plans. Studies of the durability of the more common Borean woods have been conducted and experiments have been made with various preservatives to determine their affect on the resistance of woods to terminate attack.

The Forestry Museum, as well as containing samples of a large

number of the woods of the country has a representative collection of botanical specimens.

A few of the minor forest products coming under the superintendence of the Department and of commercial importance to the country are:

(1) Tan barks produced from 250,000 acres of mangrove swamps. Cutch manufactured from the bark, is used extensively in the dyeing industry throughout the world.

(2) Rotan (rattan) produced by a spiny climbing palm (of the genus Calamus) is collected and shipped in bundles to large furniture manufactures.

(3) Gutta percha used as insulation for deep-sea cables.

(4) Damar gum and other resins used in the manufacture of varnish.

(5) Camphor collected from one of the Dipterocarp trees and shipped to China for medicinal purposes.

(6) Attaps made from the fronds of the nipah palm and used universally throughout the Eastern Tropics for roofing material and the sides of native houses.

(7) Mangrove firewood is collected after the bark has been removed from it and shipped in large quantities to China.

The country, although not called upon in the past for a large output, is rapidly developing markets and the timbers of Borneo are being recognized for their true worth. Recommendations have been made for the setting aside of large areas to be maintained for timber and firewood production and strict supervision by Government of all cuttings made thereon. The use of species at present considered unmerchantable can be brought about by education of the licencees and the public. To a certain extent this trouble will be overcome as the demand for Borneo timber increases.

The superior staff of the Department of Forestry had, up to the time I left the country, been recruited from the following American Universities and Colleges: University of Michigan, Michigan State College, University of Washington and University of California. The Rangers are Philippinoes of outstanding ability who are sent to the Forest School of the University of the Philippines by the Borneo Government. These graduates have proven themselves to be excellent field and office men and many have married and settled down to make their future homes in Borneo.

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SOME NOTES ON FERTILIZING PRACTICE AT THE BEAL NURSERY

BY HARRY C. TURNER, HURON NATIONAL FOREST

THE SOIL OF THE BEAL NURSERY IS VERY POOR. BASICALLY IT IS PURE SAND, AN OLD HURON SHORE BEACH TRAVERSING PART OF IT. IN THE COURSE OF LEVELING THE AREA THIS SAND RIDGE HAS BEEN CUT DOWN AND SPREAD OUT LEAVING PURE SAND EXPOSED. FERTILIZING IS FIRST OF ALL THE JOB OF ADDING HUMUS TO THIS SANDY BASE TO MAKE IT RETENTIVE OF WATER AND FERTILIZER.

ON SUCH SANDY SOIL ANY ORDINARY AMOUNT OF RAW VEGETABLE MATERIAL SUCH AS GREEN CROPS OR THE LITTER IN STABLE MANURE QUICKLY DISAPPEARS. THE NURSERY IS, THEREFORE, FORTUNATE IN HAVING AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF MUCK ONLY TWO MILES DISTANT, WHICH, ON ACCOUNT OF AN ADJOINING DRAINAGE DITCH IS READILY ACCESSIBLE AND DRY, AND HAD IN FACT BEEN FARMED IN PAST YEARS. MUCK, HAVING ALREADY GONE THROUGH THE PROCESS OF DECAY, IS AS A SOURCE OF HUMUS WORTH POUND FOR POUND MANY TIMES OVER ORDINARY UNDECAYED MATERIAL. IT CONTAINS A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF NITROGEN WHICH IS INITIALLY, HOWEVER, LARGELY NON-AVAILABLE.

THE MUCK IS SECURED IN THE FALL WHILE THE GROUND IS DRY, AND COMPOSTED IN LARGE PENS TO A DEPTH OF 6 FEET WITH STABLE MANURE AT THE RATE OF THREE LOADS OF MUCK TO ONE OF MANURE. THE PENS ARE LINED WITH SCREEN WITH A 1/2 INCH MESH TO KEEP THE FINE MUCK WITHIN BOUNDS. TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF 42% DOUBLE SUPERPHOSPHATE IS ADDED TO EACH 1½ TON LOAD OF MANURE. IF OR WHEN CONSIDERED NECESSARY POTASH COULD BE ADDED AT THE SAME TIME, OR DRILLED IN WITH THE GREEN CROP LATER. IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THE PHOSPHATE HAS THE EFFECT OF MAKING THE NITROGEN IN THE MUCK MORE AVAILABLE AS WELL AS KEEPING UP THE PHOSPHORUS CONTENT OF THE SOIL.

ABOUT A FOOT OF MUCK IS PUT IN FIRST AND THE TOP LAYER IS MUCK, THE PILE BEING LEFT AS FLAT AS POSSIBLE TO TAKE RAIN OR APPLIED WATER WITHOUT RUNNING OFF. WATER IS ADDED ABOUT THE FIRST OF JUNE AND THEREAFTER TO HELP START BACTERIAL ACTION AND TO ABSORB AMMONIA GIVEN OFF AS A RESULT OF THIS ACTION. BY PLACING A PIPE UPRIGHT IN THE COMPOST AND SUSPENDING A SOIL THERMOMETER THEREIN IT WAS FOUND THAT THE COMPOST HAS A TEMPERATURE OF UPWARDS OF 80 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. IT SEEMS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE FERMENTATION OF THE COMPARATIVELY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF MANURE IN THE COMPOST WOULD DEVELOP THIS AMOUNT OF HEAT, AND NO DOUBT THE BACTERIAL ACTION IS COMMUNICATED TO THE COMPARATIVELY INERT MUCK, WITH RESULTING GENERATION OF AMMONIA. AT ANY RATE, AMMONIA GIVEN OFF BY THE MANURE

IS ABSORBED BY THE DAMP PEAT. ALSO, AS BEFORE STATED, THE MAIN OFFICE OF THE MUCK IS TO IMPROVE THE WATER HOLDING CAPACITY OF THE SOIL RATHER THAN AS A FERTILIZER AS . SUCH.

THE COMPOST IS SPREAD WITH A MANURE SPREADER. THE AREA IS GONE OVER TWICE AT THE MAXIMUM RATE OF SPREADING. THIRTY-ONE 1½ TON LOADS OF MUCK AND ELEVEN OF MANURE ARE SPREAD ON APPROXIMATELY SIX ACRES OF GROUND OR AT THE RATE OF AROUND 10 TONS TO THE ACRE. AS A COROLLARY OF THE PRACTICE OF FILLING THE MUCK PENS IN THE FALL, THEY MUST BE EMPTIED IN THE FALL. THEORETICALLY ON ACCOUNT OF LEACHING OVER WINTER, IT WOULD BE BEST TO SPREAD THE COMPOST IN THE SPRING; BUT AS A MATTER OF FACT IT FREEZES SO HARD OVER WINTER IF LEFT IN THE PILE AS TO DELAY OPERATIONS IN THE SPRING.

ORDINARILY A CROP OF SEEDLINGS IS REMOVED JUST BEFORE THE FERTILIZER IS APPLIED AND THE LATTER IS DISKED IN. IF THIS CAN BE DONE BEFORE THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, RYE IS SOWED HEAVILY - 1½ BUSHELS PER ACRE; OTHERWISE THE GOUND IS LEFT BARE OVER WINTER AND OATS ARE SOWN IN THE SPRING. IN EITHER CASE 175 TO 200 POUNDS OF EITHER CALCIUM OR SODIUM NITRATE PER ACRE IS APPLIED TO THE GREEN CROP EARLY IN THE SEASON. THIS MORE THAN DOUBLES THE SIZE OF THE CROP. IT IS APPLIED AFTER THE GRAIN IS UP INSTEAD OF WITH THE GRAIN FOR TWO REASONS: THIS AMOUNT OF NITRATE MIGHT INJURE THE SEED AND SECOND, A CONSIDERABLE PART MIGHT BE LEACHED OUT BEFORE THE PLANTS COULD TAKE IT UP. THE GREEN CROP IS PLOWED DOWN ABOUT THE TIME IT BEGINS TO HEAD. AT THIS TIME THERE IS SOME FIBER IN THE STRAW THAT GIVES SOME BULK AND DOES NOT DISAPPEAR SO QUICKLY AS IF PLOWED DOWN EARLIER, AS IS OFTEN RECOMMENDED FOR FARM CROPS.

THIS PROCEDURE JUST DESCRIBED MERELY CHANGES INORGANIC NITROGEN TO ORGANIC - FROM A FORM SOON LEACHED OUT TO A SLOWER ACTING AND MORE PERMANENT PRODUCT. ORDINARILY "COVER CROP" MEANS SOME SORT OF LEGUME AND IT MAY BE ASKED WHY RYE OR OATS, THAT DERIVE NO NITROGEN FROM THE AIR, ARE USED INSTEAD OF LEGUMES SUCH AS FIELD PEAS OR VETCH. IT IS UNDERSTOOD, OF COURSE, THAT LEGUMES DO NOT FLOURISH IN A SOIL WITH A PH OF MUCH LESS THAN 7, AND LIME WOULD NEED TO BE ADDED TO BRING THE SOIL UP TO THIS POINT. CONIFERS ON THE OTHER HAND AND ESPECIALLY RED PINE, THE PRINCIPAL SPECIES RAISED, DO BEST IN A SOIL WITH A PH OF 5 TO 5-5 AND WOULD INEVITABLY DAMP OFF IN A SOIL WITH A REACTION BEST ADOPTED TO LEGUMES. THE COST OF LEGUME SEED AS COMPARED WITH RYE AND OATS IS ALSO SOMETHING TO BE CONSIDERED.

(CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT ISSUE)

NOTE: TURNER'S PRACTICE IS NOT OUR PRESENT STANDARD WHICH WAS RECOMMENDED BY MR. WILDE AS WE NOW COMPOST ALL FERTILIZERS WITH PEAT. - H.B.W.

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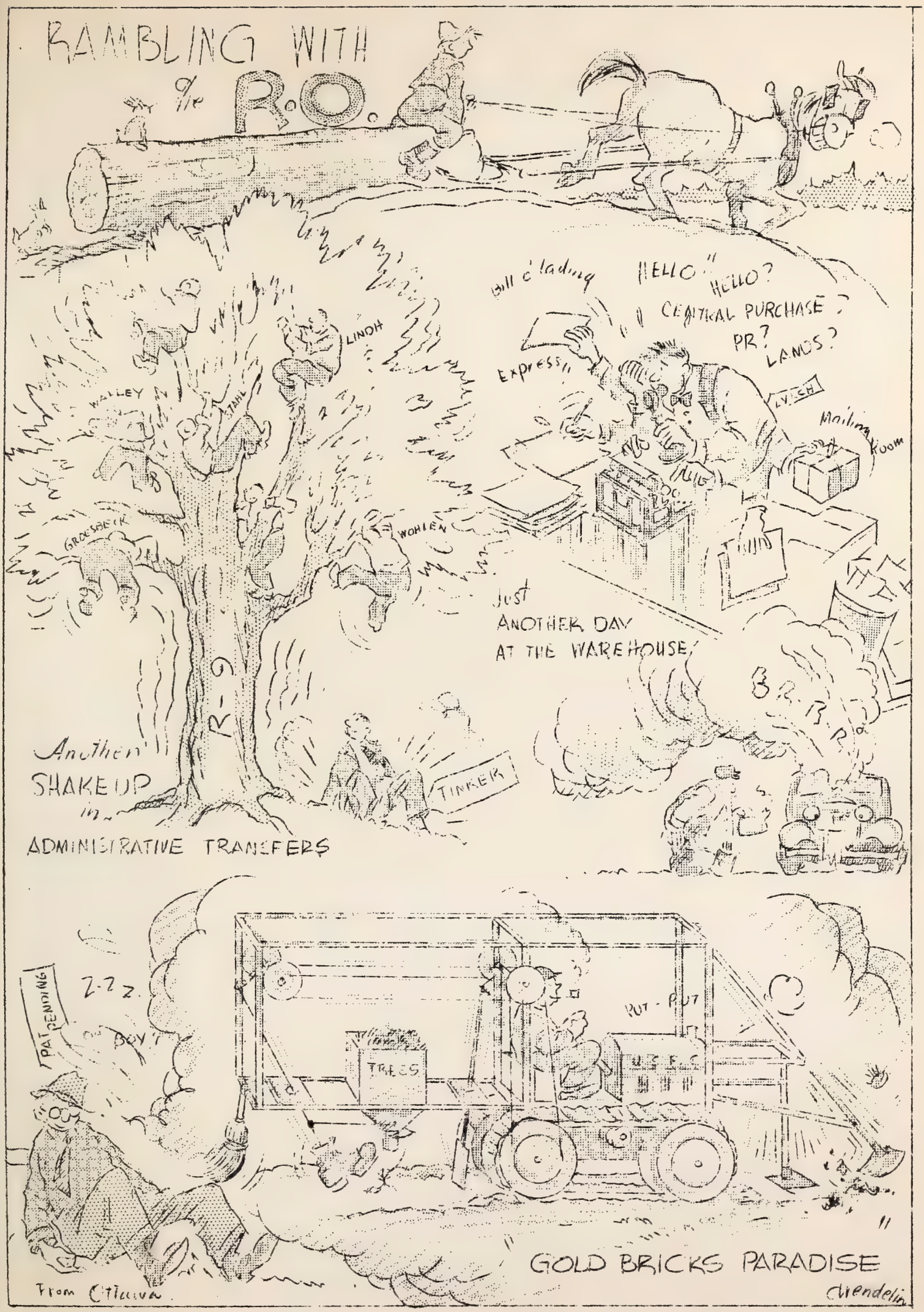
HENRY STOEHR, JUNIOR FORESTER OF CAMP PORI F-47 ON THE OTTAWA, REPORTS THAT, "DUE TO THE WONDERFULLY WARM FAIR WEATHER OF THE PAST WEEK, WE - ON THE ONTONAGON RANGER DISTRICT - HAVE BEEN ABLE TO PLANT AN ADDITIONAL HALF MILLION TREES."


RAMBLING WITH
the R.O.
LINDH
WALLEY
STAHL
GROESBECK
WOHLEN
R-9
Another
SHAKE UP
in
ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSFERS
TINKER
Bill of lading
"HELLO"
HELLO?
CRITICAL PURCHASE?
PR?
LANES?
EXPRESS
LYNCH
Mailing Room
Just
ANOTHER DAY
AT THE WAREHOUSE
B.R.B.R.
PAT PENDING
Z-Z-Z
BOY!
TREES
PUT - PUT
GOLD BRICKS PARADISE
From Ottawa
Crendelin

DISTRICT 2 - ROCKY MOUNTAIN DISTRICT
(NOW IN REGION 9)

STATE COOPERATES IN EXPANSION OF MICHIGAN NURSERY: THE AUTHORIZED PRODUCTION OF THE BEAL NURSERY, ON THE MICHIGAN FOREST, HAS BEEN 1,500,000 TREES, OR ENOUGH TO PLANT ABOUT 2,000 ACRES. LAST FALL THE OUTPUT WAS ABOUT 2,400,000 AND AN AREA OF 3,160 ACRES WAS PLANTED, ASSISTANCE BEING GIVEN WITH FUNDS FROM OTHER PLANTING PROJECTS. AS A RESULT OF LAST FALL'S EXPERIENCE, IT IS BELIEVED THAT THROUGH GREATER EFFICIENCY IN ALL OPERATIONS A 3,000-ACRE PROGRAM CAN BE CARRIED OUT ON THE MICHIGAN FOREST WITH THE SAME AVERAGE ALLOTMENT TO THE DISTRICT. HOWEVER, THE NURSERY IS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING MORE SEEDLINGS AND A LARGE PRODUCTION HELPS MATERIALLY TO REDUCE THE COST THROUGH REDUCING THE PER THOUSAND OVERHEAD CHARGE.

ASSOCIATE FORESTER SHERMAN, WHILE IN MICHIGAN RECENTLY, ARRANGED WITH MR. T. F. MARSTON OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN COMMISSION TO HAVE THE STATE TAKE OFF OUR HANDS ANY SURPLUS [SURPLUS?! 1935 PLANTING IN -9, APPROXIMATELY 150,000,000 TREES!] OF SEEDLINGS ABOVE 2,500,000 FOR OUR 3,000-ACRE PROGRAM, FOR WHICH THERE ARE NO FUNDS TO PLANT. THE STATE WILL DEPOSIT MONEY TO COVER THE ACTUAL COST TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PRODUCING THESE 2-YEAR-OLD NORWAY PINE SEEDLINGS. AS A RESULT OF THIS ARRANGEMENT, SEED SOWING AT THE BEAL NURSERY THIS SPRING IS ON THE BASIS OF PRODUCING 3,000,000 SEEDLINGS FOR DELIVERY IN THE FALL OF 1926. ADDITIONAL LAND WILL BE ACQUIRED FOR NURSERY PURPOSES SHORTLY, SO THAT IT IS EXPECTED THAT A 4,000,000 PRODUCTION CAN BE SECURED BY THE FALL OF 1927. [STOCK AVAILABLE FOR SHIPMENT FOR FALL 1935-SPRING 1936 PLANTING - 21,689,000 TREES! - ED.]

THE 1926 AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL CONTAINS A CLAUSE AUTHORIZING THE PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND ADJACENT TO THE PRESENT NURSERY SITE, THE COST NOT TO EXCEED $900. THE NURSERY IS LOCATED AT THE EDGE OF THE TOWN OF EAST TAWAS AND IS CONNECTED WITH THE CITY WATER SYSTEM, SO THAT NO PUMPING PLANT IS NECESSARY. FURTHERMORE, AN EXPENSIVE GROUP OF BUNK AND MESS HOUSES FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LABORERS NEED NOT BE PROVIDED.

SERVICE BULLETIN - JUNE 1, 1925.

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ROADSIDE STRIPS

LAWRENCE BATTEY, ACTING FOREST RANGER - OTTAWA

THE RELOCATION OF HIGHWAY U.S. 2 NEAR MARENISCO HAS BROUGHT TO LIGHT ONE OF THE FEW DISADVANTAGES OF THE CHANGING OF A PUBLIC HIGHWAY, AND THAT IS THE LOSS OF ROADSIDE TIMBER.

APPROXIMATELY TWO MILES OF ROADSIDE TIMBER WILL BE LOST ON U.S. 2 EAST OF THE JUNCTION WITH M-64.

ALTHOUGH THE NEW HIGHWAY WILL BE MUCH MORE CONVENIENT AND BE SAFER TRAVELING, WE ALL WILL HAVE TO ADMIT THAT IT WILL NOT HAVE THE SCENIC BEAUTY THAT THE OLD ROAD HAS WITH ITS STRIPS OF VIRGIN TIMBER ALONG EACH SIDE.

THE OTTAWA IS GOING PLACES

WHAT ARE THESE CCC'S DOING THAT ARE HOUSED IN TWELVE CAMPS IN THE OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST, IS A QUESTION MOST PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW.

A TRITE ANSWER WOULD BE "MOST EVERYTHING". THEY ARE ENGAGED IN PUTTING EVERY ACRE ON THE FOREST TO ITS OPTIMUM USE TO THE PUBLIC. THIS NECESSITATES A VARIED DETAIL OF JOBS.

PRIMARILY THE FOREST MUST BE PROTECTED OR THERE WILL BE NO FOREST. DURING THE FIFTH PERIOD (APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, 1935) THESE BOYS WORKED ON THE THIRTY-SEVEN FIRES THAT OCCURRED ON THE OTTAWA FOREST AND HELD THE ACREAGE BURNED TO THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES FOR THE OTTAWA FOREST. THEY BUILT 69.2 MILES OF TRUCK TRAILS, A DISTANCE EQUAL FROM IRONWOOD TO TEN MILES BEYOND WATERSMEET, IN ORDER TO OPEN UP INACCESSIBLE AREAS SO FIRES COULD BE QUICKLY CONTROLLED. THEY GRAVELED 23 MILES OF TRUCK TRAILS, A DISTANCE EQUAL FROM IRONWOOD TO WAKEFIELD AND RETURN, AND IN SO DOING UTILIZED 30,000 CUBIC YARDS OF GRAVEL. THIS AMOUNT OF GRAVEL REPRESENTS A CUBE OF EARTH A LITTLE OVER 200 FEET ON A SIDE.

THEY SET A NEW RECORD BY PLANTING 17647 ACRES TO JACK, WHITE, AND NORWAY PINE. 6,585 ACRES OF THIS WAS SCALPED BY HAND (A SPOT 2'X2' CLEARED OF HUMUS, ROOTS, ETC., TO THE MINERAL SOIL). TO SCALP THAT MANY ACRES REQUIRED NEARLY EIGHT MILLION OF THESE SPOTS BEING MADE, OR THEY ACTUALLY SCALPED THE SURFACE FROM OFF OF 735 ACRES OF LAND.

IN ORDER TO GROW NEW SEEDLINGS FOR NEXT YEAR'S PLANTING PROGRAM, THEY DID THE INITIAL DEVELOPMENT WORK ON A NURSERY.

THEY CONSTRUCTED ALMOST TWELVE MILES OF TRUCK TRAIL FIREBREAKS AROUND THE PLANTATION TO PROTECT THEM FROM FIRE.

THEY BUILT A LOOKOUT TOWER AND CONNECTED IT TO THE RANGER STATION BY NINE MILES OF TELEPHONE LINES. THIS TOWER, THE GOLDEN LAKE TOWER WAS A FABRICATED WOODEN STRUCTURE UTILIZING THE NEW PATENTED CONNECTORS.

THEY DID TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT ON 780 ACRES. INITIAL WORK IN PLANNING FOR THIS COMING WINTER'S PROGRAM OF TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY THOUSAND ACRES WAS DONE. THEY INVENTORIED 128,600 ACRES OF LAND OR A TRACT SIX MILES WIDE AND THIRTY MILES LONG. THEY SURVEYED 240 MILES OF SECTION LINE, RETRACING OLD LINES FOR CONTROL WORK. THEY ERECTED FOURTEEN BUILDINGS, CLEANED UP THE ROADSIDE ON 21 MILES OF ROAD, PLANTED 468,000 FISH TO THE LAKES AND STREAMS AND DEVELOPED 31 MILES OF TROUT STREAMS. THEY MADE GROUSE AND DEER CENSUS TO OBTAIN A KNOWLEDGE OF STOCKING AND WHERE THE HEAVY GAME AREAS EXIST. THEY CONSTRUCTED THREE NEW PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS WITH ALL SANITARY FEATURES ON 25 ACRES OF LAND. IN BETWEEN TIMES THEY SPENT 185 DAYS SEARCHING FOR A LOST MOTHER AND CHILD.

EVERY DAY THESE YOUNG MEN ARE ASSISTING NATURE TO REPAIR THE SCARS OF DESTRUCTIVE LOGGING AND THE INEVITABLE FIRES WHICH ALWAYS FOLLOWED THEM. THE PURE AIR, CLEAN ENVIRONMENT AND THE SOLITUDE OF THE FOREST ARE DEVELOPING IN THEM A CHARACTER THAT WILL MOULD THE LIVES OF FUTURE CITIZENS.

THEY ARE A BUSY CONTENTED BUNCH OF BOYS AND THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE STRENUOUS WORK THEY ARE DOING, THEY ARE DEVELOPING A PHYSIQUE THAT WILL STAY WITH THEM THROUGH LIFE.

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BEAR SPRINT RECORD BROKEN!
GEORGE W. MORRILL, JR. FORESTER, HURON F-11

A CCC ENROLLEE ON THE MIO RANGER DISTRICT, HURON NATIONAL FOREST, RECENTLY BROKE THE LEAVE-THE-BEAR-BEHIND SPRINT RECORD FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. THE ENROLLEE WAS OUT ON A SURVEY CREW, AND DRAGGING THE FRONT END OF A CHAIN TAPE. THE COURSE LED THROUGH AN ASPEN THICKET. AS THE BOY STEPPED OUT OF THE ASPEN ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE THICKET HE WAS CONFRONTED BY AN INDIGNANT BEAR INTERRUPTED IN A MEAL OF GRUBS. A YELL FROM ONE AND A GROWL FROM THE OTHER STARTED A BROWN AND BLUE STREAK GOING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS. THE BOY ON THE REAR END OF THE TAPE STILL CLAIMS HIS PARTNER RAN UP THE FRONT AND DOWN THE BACK OF HIM IN HIS HURRY. A STOP-WATCH HELD BY AN ALERT FORESTER PROVED THE DASHING ENROLLEE TO HAVE LOWERED THE BEAR-SPRINT RECORD OF 29 SECONDS FOR A QUARTER OF A MILE TO 20-1/6 SECONDS. THE BEAR TRAVELED SO FAST THAT THREE FIRES WERE STARTED IN THE GRASS BY HIS FRICTION.

THE ENROLLEE IN HIS MAD DASH KNOCKED DOWN THREE ACRES OF ASPEN POLES, TAKING THE LIMBS OFF ABOUT 2/3 OF THEM. AN ADMINISTRATIVE STUDY HAS BEEN PREPARED BY A JUNIOR FORESTER TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO LOWER LOGGING COSTS BY THIS METHOD. IT IS THOUGHT THAT BY LINING UP FIFTY CCC ENROLLEES IN A ROW AT THE RIGHT DISTANCE APART AND SUDDENLY CONFRONTING THEM WITH A STUFFED BEAR WHICH WILL GROWL THAT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO LOG AND PILE AT LEAST 80 ACRES OF JACK PINE POLES IN ABOUT 15 MINUTES.

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EIGHTY PER CENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TREES ARE BEING PLANTED IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES REGION WHERE 178,580,000 SEEDLINGS ARE BEING SET OUT ON A TOTAL ACREAGE OF 178,580. IN THIS REGION, THE HEAVILY LOGGED-OVER AND BURNED-OVER LANDS OF MICHIGAN ARE RECEIVING THE GREATEST NUMBER OF TREES -- 104,000,000. WISCONSIN IS NEXT WITH 43 MILLION TREES BEING PLANTED ON 43,000 ACRES, WHILE MINNESOTA WILL HAVE RECEIVED TWENTY-ONE AND A HALF MILLION TREES FOR PLANTING ON 21,500 ACRES. IN INDIANA, 9,400,000 SEEDLINGS ARE BEING PLANTED ON 9,400 ACRES, AND IN OHIO 680,000 TREES ARE BEING SET OUT ON 680 ACRES. REPORTS FROM THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES REGIONAL OFFICE SHOW A TOTAL OF 714,320 MAN-DAYS OF LABOR PROVIDED BY THE ENTIRE PROGRAM, WITH 178,590 MAN-DAYS SET ASIDE FOR ACTUAL PLANTING WORK NOW UNDER WAY.

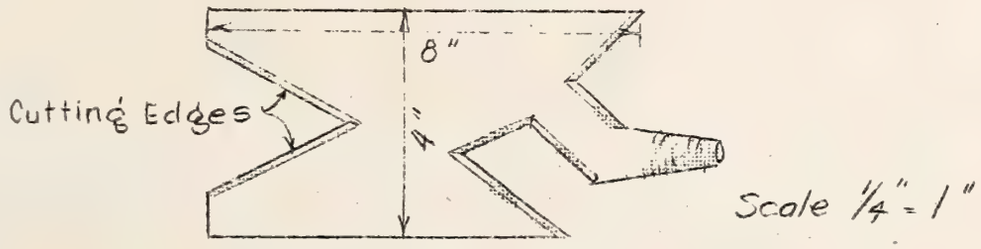
COLLECTING PINE CONES

AUGUST H. SCHMIDT, JR. FORESTER, GARDNER F-15

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED TO SHINNY UP THE TRUNK OF A TREE FIFTY FEET IN ORDER TO COLLECT CONES? NO! AND WE DIDN'T EITHER. BUT THE OUTLOOK SURELY LOOKED BAD WHEN ORDERS WERE RECEIVED FROM THE SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE STATING THAT THE ROUBIDOUX DISTRICT WAS TO COLLECT EIGHT HUNDRED BUSHELS OF SHORTLEAF PINE CONES FOR 1935.

SINCE CLIMBERS WERE VOID BECAUSE OF INJURY TO THE TREE AND THE MAJORITY OF OUR SEED BEARING TREES WERE FREE OF LIMBS FROM TEN TO SIXTY FEET HIGH, THE SITUATION LOOKED BAD INDEED. HOWEVER, AFTER A FEW MORE GRAY HAIRS HAD BEEN ADDED AT F-15, THE "ROUBIDOUX CONE CLIPPER" WAS DEVISED.

THIS INSTRUMENT CONSISTED OF A FLAT, THIN PIECE OF STEEL EIGHT INCHES LONG, FOUR INCHES WIDE, AND NOTCHED AT THE TOP AND ON THE SIDES, THESE BLADES BEING SHARP AS A RAZOR.



THIS DEVICE HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED AND HAS PROVEN A MOST VALUABLE TOOL FOR DETACHING CONES FROM THE BRANCHES. ITS LIGHT CONSTRUCTION MAKES IT VERY PRACTICAL FOR USE IN OBTAINING CONES WHILE PICKING FROM PRECARIOUS POSITIONS. WE HAVE USED TWELVE TO FIFTEEN FOOT BAMBOO HANDLES WITH EXCELLENT SUCCESS. THE TWO-WAY DESIGN MAKES THE "CLIPPER" MORE EFFECTIVE BY ENABLING THE USER TO DETACH CONES BY PUSHING OR PULLING THE HANDLE.

CONDEMNED CROSS-CUT SAW BLADES HAVE PROVEN VERY SATISFACTORY MATERIAL, DUE TO THE LIGHT WEIGHT AND SHARPENING QUALITY.

WITH THIS METHOD WE HAVE INCREASED OUR DAILY COLLECTIONS ONE HUNDRED PER CENT PER MAN-DAY.

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HERE IS JUST A WORD THAT SOME MIGHT CALL PHILOSOPHY AND PERHAPS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BY SOME INSPECTORS.

THE JOB MAY BE WELL DONE WITH A MINIMUM COST. WHO IS TO GET THE CREDIT? THE MAN OR MEN THAT DID THE JOB? IT MAY BE THE CARVING OF A PIECE OF FURNITURE, IT MAY BE A ROAD. THE MAN OR MEN DID GOOD WORK, THE FOREMAN DID A GOOD JOB OF SUPERVISING, THE MAN OVER THE FOREMAN DID A GOOD JOB OF TRAINING HIM, IN TURN THE MAN OVER HIM SHOWS THE INFLUENCE AND TRAINING OF THE MAN ABOVE HIM. IN GENERAL, THE CREDIT FOR THE WORK OR TRAINING REFLECTS THROUGHOUT AN ENTIRE ORGANIZATION FROM THE LOWEST TO THE VERY HIGHEST AND IT IS UP TO EVERY PERSON IN AN ORGANIZATION TO UPHOLD HIS POSITION. IN THIS WAY DUE CREDIT IS RECEIVED FROM THE FORESTER OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE ENROLLEE IN A C.C.C. CAMP.

PINEY RANGER DISTRICT - GARDNER.

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IN THE LAST MINUTE RUSH OF GETTING OUT THE OCTOBER BULLETIN BRIEF MENTION WAS MADE OF THE VISIT TO THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF DR. W. W. STOCKBERGER, ISMAR BARUCH, JOHN C. OVERHOLT, COL. A. S. PECK, AND R. H. RUTLEDGE.

IN ANOTHER ITEM THERE WAS TOLD THE STORY OF MR. RUTLEDGE'S VISIT TO THE NICOLET, AND THAT HE IS REGIONAL FORESTER IN CHARGE OF THE FOURTH REGION, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT OGDEN, BUT THE DETAILS REGARDING THE REST OF THE DISTINGUISHED GROUP WERE LACKING.

DR. W. W. STOCKBERGER OF WASHINGTON, ONCE A MEMBER OF THE FOREST SERVICE, NOW HOLDS TWO IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. HE IS DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL AND ALSO HEAD OF THE DIVISION OF DRUG AND RELATED PLANTS IN THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY. HIS VISIT HERE WAS IN HIS CAPACITY OF DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

ISMAR BARUCH, ALSO OF WASHINGTON, IS CHIEF OF THE PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION DIVISION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND JOHN A. OVERHOLT IS HIS ASSISTANT.

THESE OFFICIALS OF PERSONNEL WERE IN MILWAUKEE TO ATTEND A MEETING OF CIVIL SERVICE SUPERVISORS, AND THEY HONORED THE REGIONAL OFFICE WITH A HELPFUL VISIT. THEY WERE GUESTS OF THE FOREST SERVICE AT A LARGELY ATTENDED BANQUET ON THE EVENING OF SEPTEMBER 28, OVER WHICH FRED SCHODER, REGIONAL BUDGET OFFICER, PRESIDED AS MASTER OF CEREMONIES, INTRODUCING REGIONAL FORESTER TINKER AND THE FIRST LADY OF REGION 9, AND PRESENTING A FINE PROGRAM OF TALKS AND ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES.

COL. ALLEN S. PECK OF DENVER, THE REGIONAL FORESTER OF REGION 2, AND R. H. RUTLEDGE, REGIONAL FORESTER FROM OGDEN, HAD BEEN APPOINTED DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL RECREATIONAL CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO, PECK REPRESENTING THE GOVERNOR OF COLORADO AND RUTLEDGE THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH. IN ADDITION TO THIS HONOR, MR. RUTLEDGE WAS CHIEF FORESTER SILCOX'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE PROGRAM.

THE TWO REGIONAL FORESTERS CAME UP TO MILWAUKEE FOR THE BANQUET AND WERE WELCOME GUESTS THERE OF THE REGIONAL OFFICE.

CONDUCTED BY L. S. BEAN, REGIONAL CHIEF OF RECREATION AND LANDS, THE WASHINGTON GUESTS VISITED SEVERAL UNITS AND FORESTS OF REGION 9 BEFORE LEAVING FOR THE EAST, AND REGIONAL FORESTER RUTLEDGE, WHO FOUND HERE SEVERAL OF HIS OLD ASSOCIATES OF REGION 4, AND ALSO OF REGION 1, WHERE HE WAS REGIONAL FORESTER DURING THE PERIOD OF THE WAR, VISITED THE NICOLET. COL. PECK LEFT FOR DENVER SHORTLY AFTER THE BANQUET.

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ACRES PLANTED IN FALL OF 1935
REGION 9

CHIPPEWA - - - - -	5,389.9
OTTAWA - - - - -	17,647.0
SUPERIOR - - - - -	2,455.0
UPPER MICHIGAN -	14,241.0
NICOLET - - - - -	14,000.0
CHEQUAMEGON - -	16,000.0
MANISTEE - - - - -	27,000.0
HURON - - - - -	12,000.0
	108,732.9 ACRES.

ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OHIO, CLARK AND GARDNER HAVE NOT YET REPORTED. THEY SHOULD PLANT BY DIRECT SEEDING AND SWEETENING OF STANDS ON A CONSIDERABLE ACREAGE.

OUR REGIONAL OBJECTIVE OF 150,000 ACRES FOR FALL 1935 AND SPRING 1936, WILL PROBABLY BE EQUALLED OR SURPASSED.

SLOSS - TIMBER MANAGEMENT.

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GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN
R. H. SEYMOUR, CLARK F-8

A SHORT TIME AGO WHILE WALKING THROUGH THE WOODS, I RAN ACROSS AN UNKEPT GRAVE WITH SMALL STONES AT HEAD AND FOOT MARKED "GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN, JOHN SKEEN, 1850-1902".

1902 IS A LONG TIME AGO AND BEYOND THE MEMORY OF A LOT OF US. FOR QUITE A WHILE I THOUGHT, "HOW FALSELY - 'GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN'" BECAUSE THERE WAS NOT A SINGLE INHABITANT IN THE VALLEY AND IT WAS A REMOTE LITTLE VALLEY. BUT ON A LATER OCCASION A YOUNG MAN WHO LIVED SEVERAL MILES AWAY MENTIONED THE GRAVE TO ME. THE MAN THAT WAS BURIED THERE IN THE LONELY GRAVE HAD BEEN A PIONEER AND HAD DEARLY LOVED TO HUNT WITH GUN AND DOG. HUNTING WITH GUN AND DOG WAS HIS CHIEF PASTIME AND MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. ON ONE OCCASION A NEIGHBOR DOWN IN THE RIVER BOTTOM HAD KILLED THIS MAN'S DOG AND IN THE SETTLEMENT HE WAS KILLED AND SKEEN WAS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY. AFTER SERVING FOUR OR FIVE YEARS OF HIS FIFTEEN YEAR SENTENCE HE CONTRACTED BRIGHTS DISEASE, AND REALIZING THAT HIS DAYS WERE NUMBERED, HE WAS RELEASED TO SPEND HIS LAST DAYS IN FREEDOM.

HIS LAST REQUEST WAS THAT HE BE BURIED ON HIS FAVORITE OLD DEER STAND. HIS OLD CABIN BURNED DOWN THIS SPRING AND THE LAST OF THE INHABITANTS LEFT THE VALLEY, BUT STILL HE IS "NOT FORGOTTEN".

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HARVESTING CEDAR POLES

W. O. HANSEN - GARDNER F-14

THE URGENT NEED FOR TELEPHONE POLES ON THE BEAVER CREEK RANGER DISTRICT, AS WELL AS ON ADJACENT DISTRICTS, AND THE LACK OF FUNDS WITH WHICH TO PROCURE NORTHERN WHITE CEDAR, HAS NECESSITATED THE CUTTING OF OUR OWN NATIVE STOCK.

AT THE OUTSET IT MIGHT BE SAID THAT RED CEDAR SUITABLE FOR TELEPHONE POLES, 18 FEET LONG WITH A 4 INCH TOP DIAMETER, ARE QUITE RARE IN THIS LOCALITY. THIS SCARCITY IS DUE LARGELY TO THE POOR SOIL TYPE UPON WHICH CEDAR OCCURS. MANY TREES ARE FOUND, ESPECIALLY IN OPEN STANDS, WHICH ATTAIN SAW TIMBER SIZE AT THE BUTT AND THEN RAPIDLY TAPER OFF TO A 2 OR 3 INCH DIAMETER AT A HEIGHT OF 16 OR 18 FEET.

MOST OF THE MATERIAL CUT IS MATURE AND ITS UTILIZATION FOR TELEPHONE POLES IS IN KEEPING WITH A SOUND ECONOMIC FOREST POLICY.

THE HARVESTING METHODS USED ARE QUITE SIMPLE. A MAN FIRST COVERS THE AREA, MARKING THE TREES THAT ARE SUITABLE. THIS MAN IS FOLLOWED BY A TWO-MAN FALLING CREW, WHO IN TURN ARE FOLLOWED BY A 3 - 5 MAN TRIMMING CREW, WHO LOP AND SCOTTER THE SLASH. THE NUMBER OF MEN IN THE LIMBING CREW IS DETERMINED BY THE NUMBER AND SIZE OF LIMBS PER STEM. IN THIS LATTER CREW JUST A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF MEN ARE USED TO KEEP UP WITH THE FALLERS.

THE NEXT PROCEDURE IS TO GET THE POLES TO A POINT WHERE THEY CAN BE REACHED BY A TRUCK. SNAKING OUT THE POLES WITH A HORSE IS AN ECONOMICAL METHOD. A HORSE WILL TAKE OUT FROM 2 TO 5 POLES PER TRIP, DEPENDING UPON THE TOPOGRAPHY, SIZE OF POLES, AND PRESENCE OF UNDER-BRUSH. THE NUMBER OF TRIPS PER DAY WILL ALSO VARY WITH THE ABOVE, AS WELL AS THE DISTANCE TO BE TRAVELLED.

WHEN THE POLES ARE TAKEN OUT, THEY ARE PEELED AND CUT TO EXACT LENGTHS. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE POLES BE PEELED VERY SOON AFTER CUTTING, AS THE BARK WILL SET TO THE WOOD AND MAKE PEELING MORE DIFFICULT. IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT THE PEELING TIME ON POLES LEFT FROM FRIDAY TO THE FOLLOWING MONDAY INCREASES FROM 40 TO 70%. A MAN EQUIPPED WITH A LIGHT SHARP AXE AND DRAW-KNIFE WILL NEATLY PEEL FROM 3 TO 6 POLES PER SIX-HOUR DAY. ALSO, IT IS DESIRABLE TO GET THE POLES OUT BEFORE FALL COMES ON, AS THE BARK TENDS TO SET WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THIS SEASON. AT THE DATE OF THIS WRITING IT IS OBSERVED THAT PEELING TAKES CONSIDERABLE MORE TIME THAN IT DID IN THE LATTER PART OF AUGUST.

AFTER THE POLES ARE PEELED, CUT TO LENGTH, AND SUITABLY "POLISHED", THEY ARE DECKED CROSS-WAYS TO PREVENT WARPING AND TWISTING.

THE FINISHED PRODUCT, PILED IN A SUITABLE ACCESSIBLE PLACE, COSTS ABOUT $\frac{1}{2}$ CCC MAN DAY PER POLE.

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THE BIRDSEYE MAPLE INDUSTRY

MALLORY N. STICKNEY, SUPT., MANISTEE F-15

AT THE TIME THE MAPLE WAS BEING CUT IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN THERE WERE QUITE A NUMBER OF PEOPLE ENGAGED IN LOGGING BIRDSEYE MAPLE. AT THE PRESENT TIME SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE BIRDSEYE VENEER IS MANUFACTURED AT ESCANABA.

THE BULK OF THE BIRDSEYE WAS CUT BY THE LARGE COMPANIES IN CONNECTION WITH LOGGING THE OTHER TIMBER. THERE WERE, HOWEVER, SMALL OPERATORS IN THIS BUSINESS WHO SOLD THEIR BIRDSEYE LOGS TO EXPORTERS FOR SHIPMENT TO GERMANY AND FRANCE.

FOR THIS PARTICULAR TRADE THE SPECIFICATION CALLED FOR STRAIGHT SOUND LOGS FROM WHICH THE BARK HAD BEEN PEELED. THE MINIMUM LENGTH WAS SIX FEET AND THE MINIMUM DIAMETER THIRTEEN INCHES. NO EXTRA PRICE WAS PAID FOR LOGS OF GREATER DIAMETER AND LONGER.

LOGGING OF BIRDSEYE MAPLE WHEN NOT DONE IN CONNECTION WITH THE REMOVAL OF THE REST OF THE TIMBER IN THE STAND IS VERY EXPENSIVE. $100.00 PER M., EXCLUSIVE OF THE STUMPAGE, WAS NOT AN UNCOMMON PRICE FOR LOGS F.O.B. THE CARS. THIS COST IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE BIRDSEYE IS SCATTERED HERE AND THERE IN THE STAND, WHICH GREATLY INCREASES THE COST OF LOGGING.

IN ADDITION TO THIS MUST BE ADDED THE COST OF LOCATING THE TREES. ALTHOUGH THE TREES CANNOT BE READILY PICKED OUT, THERE ARE A FEW CHARACTERISTICS WHICH HELP. THE RIDGES OF THE BARK ARE BROKEN. THE LIMBS OF THE TREES HAVE A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT APPEARANCE. THE BOLES OF SOME OF THE TREES HAVE A SLIGHT SWELL A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE THE GROUND. TREES ARE NOT FOUND ON ANY PARTICULAR SITE, EXPOSURE OR LOCATION, ALTHOUGH VERY FEW ARE EVER FOUND ON HEAVY CLAY SOIL.

THE STYLE FOR BIRDSEYE MUST BE COMING BACK, FOR THERE IS AGAIN A DEMAND FOR BIRDSEYE LOGS FOR EXPORT.

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GRASSHOPPERS

THE HURON AND THE MANISTEE UNITS REPORT ANOTHER IMPORTANT MENACE TO THE REFORESTATION PROGRAM. GRASSHOPPERS, IN DEVASTATING HOARDS, HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO BE ATTACKING THE NEWLY PLANTED JACK PINE SEEDLINGS. RALPH H. FLETCHER, FOREMAN OF F-26 ON THE MANISTEE, STATES THAT IN ONE INSTANCE, A PLANTER HAD PLANTED A LITTLE OVER ONE HUNDRED TREES WHEN HE FOUND THAT HIS FIRST SEEDLINGS HAD ALREADY BEEN DEFOLIATED, AND THE STEMS PARTIALLY GONE, WITH FROM TWO TO FIVE GRASSHOPPERS MERRILY FEASTING ON EACH PLANT. ARTHUR HARMENING, OF F-1 CAMP ON THE HURON, STATES THAT THE MAXIMUM LOSS DURING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 23 TO 28 WAS FOUND TO BE TWENTY PER CENT, WHILE THE MINIMUM LOSS WAS THREE PER CENT, THE AVERAGE LOSS BEING FOURTEEN PER CENT. THESE FIGURES WERE DETERMINED FROM THE TOTAL COUNT OF EIGHT HUNDRED TREES ON ALL PLANTATIONS. THE GREATEST DAMAGE WAS NOTED IN A 1-0 JACK PINE PLANTATION, WHILE A 2-0 NORWAY PINE SUFFERED SMALL LOSS.

DISTRIBUTION OF C.C.C. CAMPS IN UNITED STATES

TOTAL C.C.C. CAMPS - - - - 2427

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - - - - - - - -		1752
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE - - -	500	
MISCELLANEOUS BUREAUS - - -	75	
T.V.A. - - -	32	
FOREST SERVICE - - -	1145	
NATIONAL FORESTS - - -	569	
STATE FORESTS - - -	346	
PRIVATE - - -	230	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR - - - - - - - -		574
ARMY - - - - - - - -		96
NAVY - - - - - - - -		5
		2427

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CHESTNUT IN THE OZARKS

F. J. MILLER, JR. FORESTER, GARDNER F-6

THE GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF MANAGEMENT IN REGION 9 IS TO CORRELATE FOREST MANAGEMENT WITH WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN SUCH A WAY AS TO MAKE THE LAND FULLY PRODUCTIVE.

CHESTNUT (CASTANEA DENTATA) IN THE APPALACHIANS PROVED TO PRODUCE EXCELLENT GAME FOOD AND WAS THE BEST TIMBER TREE KNOWN TO THAT REGION. THE CHESTNUT BLIGHT HAS NOW PRACTICALLY ELIMINATED ALL CHESTNUT TREES IN THE EAST.

THE MISSOURI OZARKS SEEM NOT TO HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY THE CHESTNUT BLIGHT, AND NUMEROUS TREES HAVE BEEN NOTICED, ESPECAILLY IN THE VICINITY OF WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI. THESE TREES HAVE A BUMPER CROP OF NUTS THIS YEAR AND IT SEEMS THAT IF A FEW TREES ARE GROWING WITH SUCH SUCCESS SOME INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE MADE AS TO THE DESIRABILITY OF PLANTING CHESTNUTS.

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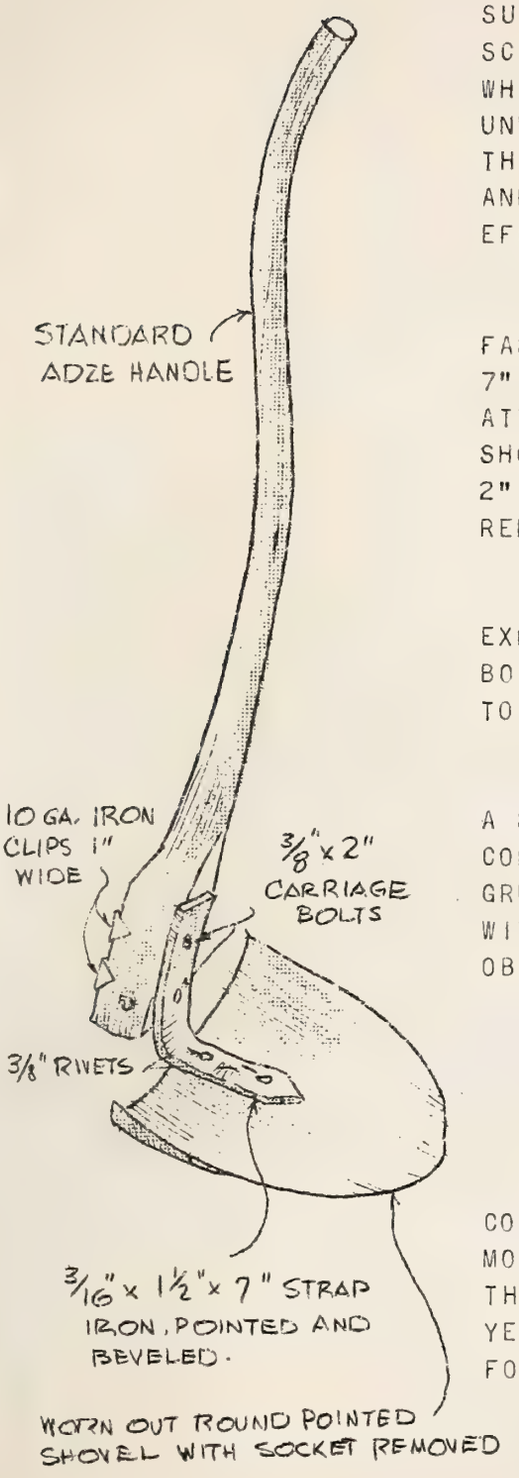
H. A. DICKSON, OF THE OTTAWA, EXPLAINS THE NEED OF REFORESTATION. HE COMMENTS ON THE GHOST TOWNS, WHICH IN THEIR HEYDAY SUPPORTED THE POPULATION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND PEOPLE. HE STATES, "FORESTRY REQUIRES IMAGINATION! PICTURE TO YOURSELF THE PRIDE OF COMING BACK IN A FEW DECADES, LOOKING UP TO VIEW THE TOP OF A MAJESTIC PINE, AND SAYING, 'I PLANTED THAT TREE BACK IN 1935'."

"SCALPING WITH SHOVEL HOES" ON THE MANISTEE

ROBERT H. COOMBS - MANISTEE F-42


STANDARD ADZE HANDLE
10 GA. IRON CLIPS 1" WIDE
3/8" x 2" CARRIAGE BOLTS
3/8" RIVETS
3/16" x 1½" x 7" STRAP IRON, POINTED AND BEVELED.
WORN OUT ROUND POINTED SHOVEL WITH SOCKET REMOVED

CAMP BALDWIN, F-42, G. E. BENTLEY, CAMP SUPERINTENDENT, REPORTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW SCALPING TOOL TO REPLACE THE GRUB HOE OR MATTOCK WHICH, BECAUSE OF ITS WEIGHT, NARROW BLADE, AND UNWIELDINESS, WAS INEFFICIENT IN MOST KINDS OF SOD. THE NEW TOOL WITH ITS BROAD, SHARP CUTTING SURFACE, AND LIGHT WEIGHT PROVED VERY SUCCESSFUL AND EFFICIENT IN SOD OF ALL TYPES.

THE TOOL IS MADE FROM A ROUND POINT SHOVEL FASTENED TO AN ADZE HANDLE BY MEANS OF A 5/16" X 7" STRAP IRON, BENT AND BEVELED AS SHOWN IN THE ATTACHED SKETCH. THIS PIECE IS RIVETED TO THE SHOVEL AND BOLTED TO THE ADZE HANDLE WITH 2 3/8" X 2" CARRIAGE BOLTS. IT IS OBVIOUSLY NECESSARY TO REMOVE THE SHOVEL HANDLE SOCKET FLUSH WITH THE BLADE.

BY USING WORN OUT OR BROKEN SHOVELS THE ONLY EXPENSE INVOLVED IS ADZE HANDLES, STRAP IRON, RIVETS, BOLTS, AND LABOR. TWO MEN CAN ASSEMBLE FROM TWENTY TO FORTY PER DAY.

AFTER ABOUT TWO WEEKS' USE OF THE NEW TOOLS A SERIES OF TESTS WERE MADE UNDER AVERAGE SCALPING CONDITIONS. WITH FIVE MEN WORKING ONE HOUR WITH GRUB HOES, ONE HOUR WITH HAZEL HOES, AND ONE HOUR WITH THE NEW SHOVEL HOES, THE FOLLOWING RESULTS WERE OBTAINED:

GRUB HOE	85	SCALPS	PER	HOUR
HAZEL HOE	95	"	"	"
SHOVEL HOE	110	"	"	"

ROBERT H. COOMBS, TECHNICAL FOREMAN, COMMENTS "AT THE END OF THE SCALPING SEASON WE ARE MORE THAN SATISFIED WITH THESE TOOLS AND BELIEVE THEM TO BE ABOUT THE BEST ALL AROUND SCALPING TOOL YET DEVISED. WE WILL UNCONDITIONALLY RECOMMEND THEM FOR ANY SCALPING CHANCE, HARD OR EASY."

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THIS HOE IS SIMILAR TO THE "FINN HOE" IN USE ON SOME OF THE OTHER FORESTS. THESE HOES ARE MADE FROM A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT ARTICLES SUCH AS SHOVELS, SPADES, SAWBLADES, TOOLS WITH GOOD QUALITY STEEL. THE HOES ARE MUCH LIGHTER THAN THE GRUBHOE AND HAS GENERALLY BEEN FOUND MORE PRODUCTIVE, I.E., A LARGER NUMBER OF SCALPS PER POUND OF ENERGY EXPENDED. THEY DO NOT WEAR WELL IN ROCKY SOIL.

- FENGER -

THE OLD TRAMS

W. L. HATCH, ACTING RANGER - CLARK

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY HAS PASSED SINCE THE LAST LOGGING TRAIN CHUGGED ITS WAY OVER THE MILES OF TRAMWAY TO THE LUMBER MILL, THEREBY BREAKING THE PEACEFUL QUIET OF WHAT IS NOW THE FRISTOE PURCHASE UNIT. THE RAILS HAVE LONG SINCE BEEN REMOVED, BUT THE GRADES AND MANY OF THE DECAYED CROSSTIES REMAIN AS A REMINDER OF THE EXPLOITATION OF OUR VIRGIN PINE. DUE TO FAVORABLE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS CAUSED BY SUNLIGHT AND THE EXPOSED MINERAL SOIL, THE EDGES OF THE OLD TRAMS ARE NOW LINED IN MANY PLACES BY TALL STRAIGHT PINE POLES. PORTIONS OF THESE GRADES ARE NOW IN USE BY THE LOCAL PEOPLE FOR WOODS ROADS. THE ARTIFICIAL PONDS FROM WHICH THE LOCOMOTIVES SIPHONED WATER FOR THEIR BOILERS, ARE STILL IN EXISTENCE.

WHO IS SO DEVOID OF IMAGINATION THAT WHEN DRIVING AROUND THE LONG SWEEPING CURVES OR UP THE EASY GRADES, CANNOT PICTURE AN OLD LOGGING LOCOMOTIVE WITH ITS LOAD OF LOGS STEAMING DOWN TO THE MILL? SUCH PICTURESQUE FEATURES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST AS THESE SHOULD BE PRESERVED FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF RECREATIONISTS. TRUE, THEY MUST BE REPAIRED; THE OLD TRESTLE BRIDGES ARE GONE, AND IN A FEW PLACES THE GRADES HAVE BEEN WASHED OUT. WHY NOT RECONDITION THESE TRAMS, ALTERING THEM ONLY ENOUGH TO PERMIT TRAVEL BY MOTOR CAR. SCARIFYING, A LOAD OF GRAVEL HERE AND THERE, AN OCCASIONAL CULVERT, AND ONE OR TWO WOODEN BRIDGES BUILT TO RESEMBLE A TRESTLE, WOULD PUT THESE TRAM GRADES IN EXCELLENT CONDITION FOR TRAVEL.

THE COST COMPARED WITH THE BUILDING OF TRUCK TRAILS WOULD BE SLIGHT. THE REBUILDING COULD BE JUSTIFIED EASILY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF FIRE PROTECTION, AND IN DOING SO WE WOULD PRESENT OUR TOURISTS WITH A PLEASING AND DIVERSIFIED MODE OF TRAVEL.

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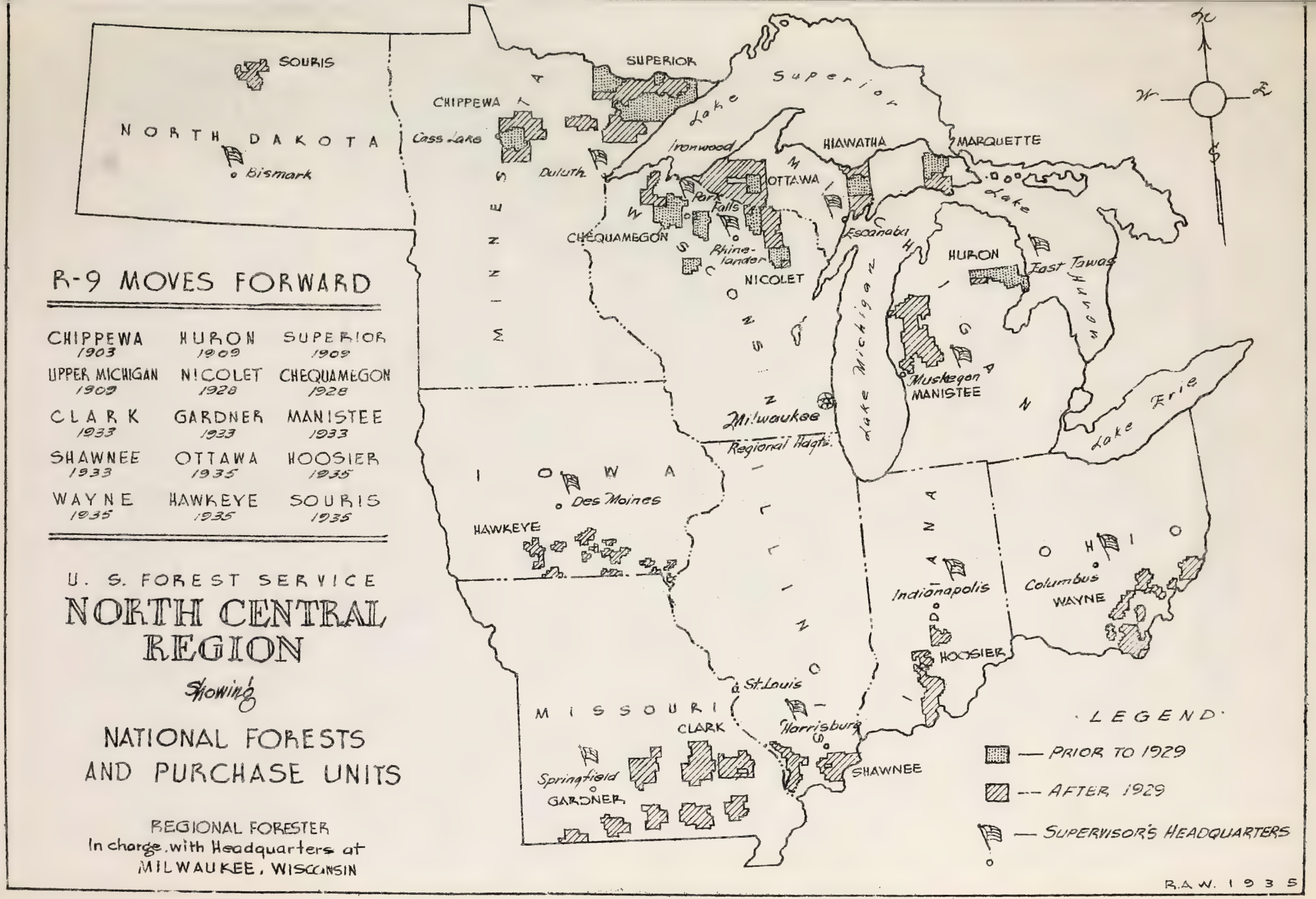
THE INTENSITY OF THE REGION NINE PLANTING PROGRAM WAS REFLECTED IN THE NUMEROUS ARTICLES RECEIVED BY THE R-9 BULLETIN EDITOR ON THIS SUBJECT.

CAMP JUMBO, ON THE OTTAWA, HAS COMPLETED ITS PLANTING PROGRAM THIS YEAR WITH A TOTAL OF 2,408,000 TREES, AND 2,708 ACRES PLANTED IN THIRTY DAYS.

MALLORY N. STICKNEY, CAMP SUPERINTENDENT OF F-15 ON THE MANISTEE PURCHASE UNIT, REPORTS SOME EXCELLENT GROWTH IN THE MIXED JACK AND WHITE PINE PLANTATIONS AT THE MICHIGAN STATE FISH HATCHERY AT HARIETTA, MICHIGAN. AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE JACK PINE HAS AN AVERAGE HEIGHT OF FIFTEEN FEET, THOUGH PLANTED IN 1926, AND AN AVERAGE D.B.H. OF 3.3 INCHES. THE HIGHEST TREES ARE EIGHTEEN TO NINETEEN FEET, AND ARE 3.4 INCHES TO 3.6 INCHES D.B.H. ALTHOUGH WHITE PINE HAVE ONLY AVERAGED SIX FEET IN HEIGHT AND ONE INCH IN DIAMETER, IT IS STICKNEY'S BELIEF THAT THE WHITE PINE ARE BEGINNING TO MAKE A MORE RAPID HEIGHT GROWTH AND ARE GIVING EVERY INDICATION OF BEING ABLE TO CATCH UP WITH THE JACK PINE WITHIN A FEW YEARS.



R-9 MOVES FORWARD

CHIPPEWA 1903	HURON 1909	SUPERIOR 1909
UPPER MICHIGAN 1909	NICOLET 1928	CHEQUAMEGON 1928
CLARK 1933	GARDNER 1933	MANISTEE 1933
SHAWNEE 1933	OTTAWA 1935	HOOSIER 1935
WAYNE 1935	HAWKEYE 1935	SOURIS 1935

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Showing

NATIONAL FORESTS AND PURCHASE UNITS

REGIONAL FORESTER
In charge, with Headquarters at
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

R.A.W. 1935

FOREST FIRES ON THE GARDNER

JAY L. B. TAYLOR, WILLOW SPRINGS, MISSOURI.

RECORDS OF THE GARDNER PURCHASE UNIT'S FIRES IN THE SPRING OF 1935 SHOW THAT DURING THE 84 DAYS FROM FEBRUARY 3 TO APRIL 27 THE ENROLLEES OF CCC CAMPS F-6 AND F-12 RESPONDED TO 456 ALARMS WITH PEAKS OCCURRING ON MARCH 15 WITH 24 ALARMS, MARCH 17, WITH 22, MARCH 28 WITH 23, APRIL 14, WITH 20, AND APRIL 15 WITH 22.

MOST OF THEM, HOWEVER, LED TO BRUSH OR CLEARING FIRES ON PRIVATE LANDS, FOR LIKE ALL OTHERS OF THE RECENTLY ESTABLISHED PURCHASE UNITS IN MISSOURI THE GARDNER IS BY NO MEANS A SOLID BLOCK OF GOVERNMENT OWNED LAND BUT IS FULL OF "HOLES", OR SMALL PRIVATE HOLDINGS.

SOME OF THESE ALARMS PROVED TO BE FALSE. FOR EXAMPLE, THE REPORTED SMOKE HAD COME FROM A SMALL CLEARING-FIRE, PERHAPS, THAT HAD EITHER DIED DOWN OR BURNED OUT BY THE TIME THE FIRE CREW REACHED IT.

THESE RECORDS ALSO CARRY A VAST AMOUNT OF INTERESTING INFORMATION ABOUT FIRES THAT REALLY DID HAVE TO BE FOUGHT OUT. THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAILY ALARMS THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD MENTIONED WAS 5.3; DATA BASED ON 37 REPORTED AND SUPPRESSED FIRES, SHOW THAT AN AVERAGE OF 14 MEN ASSEMBLED, LOADED THEIR FIRE-FIGHTING TOOLS AND THEMSELVES INTO A TRUCK, AND GOT AWAY ON THEIR RUN WITHIN 4.08 MINUTES FROM THE TIME THE CAMP SIREN SOUNDED, TRAVELED 15.73 MILES OVER UNBELIEVABLE LOG ROADS AND TRAILS IN ONE HOUR AND SIX MINUTES, FOUND A FIRE COVERING 34 ACRES, HELD IT TO 47 ACRES WHILE THEY FOUGHT IT OUT IN TWO HOURS, AND SPENT 21.5 MAN-HOURS IN CONTROLLING IT AND 17.84 MORE IN 'MOPPING UP', OR PATROLLING IT TO SEE THAT IT WAS SAFE.

CHIEF AMONG THE VARIOUS WEAPONS BEING USED AGAINST FOREST BURNING IS A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION. CAMP SUPERINTENDENTS, FOREMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE RANGERS' STAFFS ARE BEING GIVEN INTENSIVE TRAINING IN ORGANIZATION, IN REPORTING, REACHING AND HANDLING FIRES, AND IN PROPER SUBMISSION OF REPORTS THEREON; SIMILAR TRAINING IS BEING REGULARLY EXTENDED TO 20-MAN CLASSES OF ENROLLEES AND TO E.R.A. WORKERS WHO SHOW MORE THAN ORDINARY APTITUDE FOR MANNING A LOOKOUT TOWER; AND A SPECIAL AND PERSISTENT, THOUGH NECESSARILY DIPLOMATIC AND NOT TOO OBTRUSIVE DRIVE AGAINST CERTAIN MORE OR LESS INFLUENTIAL STOCK RAISERS SUSPECTED OF BEING "RANGE BURNERS", IS SLOWLY BUT SURELY BRINGING ABOUT THEIR RENUNCIATION OF A CUSTOM THEIR FATHERS AND GRANDFATHERS BEQUEATHED THEM.

REVISION OF WORK DISTRICT LINES TO CONFORM MORE WITH NATURAL OR CULTURAL BOUNDARIES THAN WITH CONGRESSIONAL SURVEYS, AND VIRTUAL COMPLETION OF TRUCK TRAILS AND TRUCK TRAIL FIREBREAKS THAT REACH INTO EVERY PART OF THE UNIT, PROMISE IMMEDIATE RELIEF SO FAR AS ACCESSIBILITY IS CONCERNED.

TRUCKS THAT HAD TO BE LOADED WITH FIRE-FIGHTING TOOLS BEFORE THE CREWS COULD GET AWAY LAST SPRING ARE NOW CARRYING BUILT-IN TOOL BOXES THAT ARE ALWAYS KEPT EQUIPPED WITH 10-MEN OUTFITS.

SHORTAGE OF FIRE-FIGHTING CREWS OVER WEEK-ENDS IS NOW PROVIDED AGAINST BY POSTING BEFORE NOON EACH FRIDAY A 50-MAN DETAIL TO BE HELD IN CAMP OVER THAT PERIOD. THE LIST IS SIGNED BY THE CAMP SUPERINTENDENT AND THE COMMANDING OFFICER, AND NO LEAVE IS PERMITTED EXCEPT IN EXTREME EMERGENCY, AND THEN ONLY WITH THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF BOTH OFFICERS.

THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM, UNDER CONSTANT CARE OF A SPECIAL DETAIL ON MAINTENANCE AND CLEARING, HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO THE RECENTLY ESTABLISHED CAMP F-19, SOUTH OF CABOOL; METAL OUT-OF-DOOR PHONES AND OUTFITTED TOOL BOXES HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AT STRATEGIC POINTS, AND LOCAL RESIDENTS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITIES OF THESE HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED IN THEIR PROPER UTILIZATION.

LOOKOUT TOWERS AND PHONE SYSTEMS ARE BY NO MEANS INADEQUATE FOR GENERALLY EFFECTIVE FIRE CONTROL, BUT IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT EVERY FIRE-GOING TRUCK WILL SOON BE FITTED WITH A TWO-WAY RADIO SET FOR DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH DISPATCHERS STATIONED IN THE LOOKOUT TOWERS.

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BRUSH APES

JOHN TILLINGAST - GARDNER F-15

WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PERSIMMON AND THE SEED'S RIPE IN THE CONE, THAT'S THE TIME FOR YE "BRUSH APES", OR THE "TREE SKINNER", TO PREPARE FOR DUTY.

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15 THE SHORTLEAF PINE CONES OF MISSOURI BEGIN TO REACH THAT STAGE WHEN THE SEED IS NO LONGER MILKY, THE CONE IS JUST BEGINNING TO TURN BROWN, AND OUR BUSY LITTLE FRIEND THE SQUIRREL LOOKS THEM OVER WITH A CALCULATING EYE, PREPARATORY TO COLLECTING HIS WINTER SUPPLY OF FOOD. WHEN THAT WELL KNOWN TIME ARRIVED THIS YEAR, C.C.C. CAMP F-15, COMPANY 3737, OF LYNCHBURG, MISSOURI, WAS WELL PREPARED WITH PICKING HOOKS, CLIMBING ROPES, AND BURLAP SACKS IN WHICH TO CARRY HOME THE PINE CONES. SEVEN VOLUNTEERS CAME FORTH REGARDLESS OF THE DEROGATORY TITLE OF "BRUSH APE" AND WORK WAS BEGUN ON THE FEW PINE WITHIN REACH OF THE MAIN CAMP.

THE CONES WERE WELL RIPENED AND THE SEASON WELL UNDER WAY BY OCTOBER 7, WHEN A SIDE CAMP OF TWENTY MEN WAS ESTABLISHED IN A LOGGING AREA ABOUT TEN MILES EAST OF HOUSTON, MISSOURI. ANOTHER GROUP OF THE NOW WELL-KNOWN "BRUSH APES" IS LOCATED AT ROBY GAME REFUGE, AND WE HOPE TO REACH A HIGH POINT IN PRODUCTION OF AT LEAST FIFTY BUSHELS OF CONES PER DAY, WHICH WILL BE SHIPPED TO THE LICKING U. S. F. S. NURSERY FOR EXTRACTION AND THE SEED USED IN REFORESTATION WORK ON THE GARDNER NATIONAL FOREST.

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ALONG WITH THE EARLY FLIGHT OF DUCKS FROM THE NORTHERN REGIONS, IS THE YEARLY MIGRATION OF R. O. INSPECTORS.

THE HUNTERS ARE WONDERING IF THAT IS AN INDICATION OF AN EARLY WINTER.

A VIRGIN TIMBER AREA
JOSEPH BLAKE, DISTRICT RANGER, OTTAWA

THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE ACQUISITION CREW FROM THE BERGLAND DISTRICT FOR THE LAST TWO WEEKS HAS BEEN EXAMINING, FOR PURCHASE BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, ONE OF THE REMAINING NATURAL VIRGIN AREAS OF TIMBER IN THE UPPER PENNINSULA. IT LIES IN THE CARP RIVER VALLEY OF THE PORCUPINE MOUNTAINS, ONTONAGON COUNTY, AND IS A PLACE WHERE THERE ARE NO ROADS, TRAILS, BUILDINGS, OR OTHER MAN-MADE IMPROVEMENTS.

THE VALLEY CONTAINS ABOUT 6,000 ACRES OF A PARK-LIKE STAND OF VIRGIN HARDWOOD AND HEMLOCK. MOST OF THE TREES ARE TALL, STRAIGHT AND WELL FORMED WITH NO UNDERGROWTH OF BRUSH BENEATH THEM. AT THE PRESENT THEY ARE VERY BEAUTIFUL AS THE YELLOWS AND REDS OF THE HARDWOODS BLEND INTO THE DARK GREEN OF THE HEMLOCK. THE GROUND IS LEVEL WITH MANY CLEAR COLD STREAMS, SOME OF WHICH CONTAIN BEAVER DAMS.

THE AREA IS BOUNDED ON THE NORTH BY A SOLID ROCK WALL FROM 400' TO 700' IN HEIGHT, ON THE SOUTH BY HILLS COVERED WITH TIMBER FULLY AS HIGH OR HIGHER THAN THE ROCK ON THE NORTH, ON THE EAST BY CARP LAKE, SOMETIMES CALLED "LAKE OF THE CLOUDS", AND ON THE WEST BY ANOTHER RANGE OF ROCK WALLS WITH A NARROW GAP THROUGH WHICH THE CARP RIVER FLOWS INTO LAKE SUPERIOR.

DUE TO THE INACCESSIBILITY OF THIS AREA IT SHOULD REMAIN AS A MONUMENT TO THE WOODS THAT USED TO BE.

THE AREA CAN BE VIEWED FROM THE ROCKS ABOVE CARP LAKE, BUT IF ANYONE WANTS AN OUTING IN A REAL FOREST A TRIP INTO THE CARP RIVER VALLEY WILL GIVE IT, BUT REMEMBER, IT MEANS GOING AFOOT WITH A PACK ON YOUR BACK.

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AN INCREASE IN BEAR HAS BEEN NOTED IN THE TIMBER LANDS EAST OF THE PRESQUE ISLE RIVER AND WEST OF M-65, ONTONAGON COUNTY, BY THE FOREST SERVICE. IN FACT, THE MEN CAMPING AND WORKING IN THAT AREA ARE HAVING SOME TROUBLE KEEPING THEIR SUPPLIES AWAY FROM THE BEARS. SEVERAL CAMPS HAVE BEEN RAIDED WHILE THE MEN WERE AWAY AND SUPPLIES CARRIED OFF. TWICE THE BEAR HAVE BEEN SEEN AROUND THE CAMPS BUT LEFT IN A HURRY WHEN THEY SAW THE MEN.

IN A RECENT TRIP ACROSS THE PORCUPINE MOUNTAINS BY A PARTY OF FOUR, THREE BEARS WERE SEEN WITHIN A TWO MILE RADIUS. IT LOOKS AS IF SOME WOMAN'S HEART WILL BE GLADDENED BY A NEW BEAR SKIN RUG THIS YEAR, PROVIDED THE HUNTERS KEEP THEIR EYES OPEN.

JOSEPH BLAKE, FOREST RANGER - OTTAWA.

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J. N. NEWTON, SUPT. F-10 OF THE GARDNER, IN SPEAKING OF CLASSES IN THE C.C.C. CAMPS, HIGHLY RECOMMENDS OUTLINING COURSES AND STICKING AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE TO THE SCHEDULE. HE IS HANDLING A COURSE IN CONSTRUCTION IN WHICH CONSIDERABLE INTEREST IS SHOWN BY THE C.C.C..

THIEVES CAUGHT ON GARDNER
JAY L. B. TAYLOR - SUPT.

CULMINATING AN EXTENDED INVESTIGATION BY LOCAL AND FEDERAL OFFICERS OF NUMEROUS THEFTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT C.C.C. CAMP NO. 1739, 7 MILES SOUTHWEST OF WILLOW SPRINGS, DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL JOE E. HEALEY ARRIVED HERE LAST SUNDAY MORNING AND TOOK INTO CUSTODY FOR FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AT SPRINGFIELD ANT COLLINS, OSCAR COLLINS, SON OF ANT COLLINS AND EMPLOYED AT CAMP 1739 AS A LOCAL EXPERIENCED MAN, LENARD COLLINS AND HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, MCKINLEY COLLINS, WHO RESIDES SOME 4 MILES WEST OF THE CAMP, ED MOORE, A FARMER ALSO EMPLOYED AT THE CAMP AS A LOCAL EXPERIENCED MAN, AND A FORMER ENROLLEE OF THE CAMP, GORDON RICKARD, WHO HAS BEEN HELD IN THE WEST PLAINS JAIL SINCE HE WAS BROUGHT BACK FROM SOUTHEAST MISSOURI SOME THREE WEEKS AGO. ENROLLEES MURRY AND BOSTON ARE STILL BEING HELD AT WEST PLAINS, AND A LOCAL RESIDENT, J. H. GREEN, HAS BEEN RELEASED UNDER BOND.

LOCAL INVESTIGATORS SAY ALL EXCEPT BOSTON HAVE SUPPLIED WRITTEN CONFESSIONS OF THEIR UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND HAVE IMPLICATED MANY OTHERS WHO HAVE ALSO BEEN APPREHENDED AND QUESTIONED. THEY ALSO STATE THAT TABULATION OF SEIZURES MADE EITHER UNDER SEARCH WARRANT OR BY PERMISSION OF SUSPECTED PARTIES, SHOWS RECOVERY FROM 7 PERSONS OF $395.60 WORTH OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, INCLUDING 38 PIECES BELONGING TO THE FOREST SERVICE AND VALUED AT $178.02, AND 134 ITEMS PREVIOUSLY CHARGED TO ARMY OFFICIALS AT $217.58.

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MISSOURI WOMEN PASS CONSERVATION RESOLUTIONS

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM A COMMUNICATION FROM MRS. K. C. WEBER, STATE CHAIRMAN, CONSERVATION, MISSOURI FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, FARMINGTON, MO.:

> "THE NINTH DISTRICT PASSED THE RESOLUTION WHICH I PRESENTED - THAT CONSERVATION BE MADE A COURSE IN THE SCHOOLS OF MISSOURI."
>
> "THE TENTH DISTRICT PASSED A RESOLUTION WHICH I PRESENTED - THAT A CONSERVATION COMMISSION BE ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE."

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40 C.C.C.'S FROM CAMP GIBBS ON THE OTTAWA ASSISTED IN SEARCHING FOR AN OLD TIMBER CRUISER - A SHELL-SHOCKED WAR VETERAN. 40 MORE C.C.C.'S FROM THE HURON SEARCHED TWO HOURS BEFORE FINDING MRS. ALBERT SCHIRON, 50 YEARS OLD. SHE WAS LOCATED SHORTLY AFTER DARK, UNCONSCIOUS AND COMPLETELY EXHAUSTED.

INDIAN LEGEND IN THE OZARKS

A. A. FANGMAN, FOREMAN - GARDNER, CAMP F-3

UP IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF TEXAS COUNTY, IS A RIDGE, RUNNING TO A POINT, KNOWN AS INDIAN POINT. THIS RIDGE IS BOUNDED ON THE WEST BY A PEACEFUL LOOKING STREAM, TURBULENT AND RAGING AT TIMES, KNOWN AS ROUBIDOUX CREEK. ROUBIDOUX CREEK IS INTERSECTED BY ROCK CREEK AT THIS POINT. THE RIDGE NARROWS DOWN TO A LOW POINT, ACCESSIBLE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE TWO STREAMS. IT RISES ABRUPTLY IN ELEVATION TO 150 OR 200 FEET, AFFORDING A WONDERFUL VIEW OF THE SURROUNDING TERRAIN.

AS ONE ASCENDS THE RIDGE THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT ROCK FORTRESSES OR BARRICADES HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED, AS WELL AS PILES OF STONES BELIEVED TO MARK INDIAN GRAVES. FROM THE SIZE OF THE STONES USED IN BUILDING AND BARRICADES, IT IS EVIDENT THAT THEY WERE BROUGHT FROM A SHORT DISTANCE AND DEFENSE QUITE HURRIEDLY ERECTED TO COMMAND THE POINT. THE RIDGE IS AN IDEAL LOCATION ON WHICH A SMALL BAND COULD MAKE AN EFFECTIVE STAND AGAINST A SUPERIOR ATTACKING FORCE AS THE BLUFFS RISING FROM ROUBIDOUX CREEK AND ROCK CREEK CANNOT BE SCALED READILY.

ACCORDING TO TRADITION AND INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM A NATIVE WHO HAS OWNED THIS LAND AND LIVED ON IT FOR THE PAST FORTY-FOUR YEARS, JOHN ROUBIDOUX, A FRENCHMAN, CAME WESTWARD AFTER THE FOUNDING OF ST. LOUIS, MARRIED AN INDIAN SQUAW AND GATHERED A SMALL BAND OF FOLLOWERS WHO FOUGHT A BATTLE AT THIS POINT BEFORE BEING DRIVEN TO THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF MISSOURI. WHAT ARE PURPORTED TO BE INDIAN GRAVES COVERED WITH SMALL STONES COULD EASILY BE CONSTRUED AS EVIDENCE OF A COMBAT ON THIS GROUND.

TRACES OF INDIAN LIFE ARE NUMEROUS IN THE VICINITY AND ARROWHEADS AND RELICS HAVE BEEN FOUND. ON THE DAY THE WRITER VISITED THE GROUNDS HE FOUND A LARGE AND WELL FASHIONED ARROWHEAD - THE KIND USED IN BIG GAME HUNTING OR IN WARFARE.

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NEW VETERANS CAMP F-29
HURON NATIONAL FOREST

GEORGE E. GALER, C. & M.

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 50 VETS ARRIVED AT CAMP ELDORADO. THE ROSTER SINCE THEN HAS BEEN INCREASED TO 120 MEN COMPRISING SURVIVORS OF THE FLORIDA KEYS DISASTER AND THE BONUS MARCHERS. IN ADDITION, NEARLY ALL STATES ARE REPRESENTED AS WELL AS THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALTHOUGH THE VETERANS ARE MUCH OLDER AND HAVE MANY PHYSICAL HANDICAPS, THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF WORK PERFORMED COMPARES FAVORABLY WITH JUNIOR COMPANY CREWS.

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ILLINI FOREST TAKES OPTION ON "OAKWOOD"

FIFTY-ONE HUNDRED ACRES IN OAKWOOD FARM NEAR GRAND TOWER HAVE BEEN OPTIONAL FOR ILLINI FOREST UNIT PURPOSES.

THE FORESTRY TO DATE HAS ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE OR OPTION PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE GREAT PROMINENCE KNOWN AS FOUNTAIN BLUFF, OR BIG HILL, EXTENDING FROM GORHAM SEVEN MILES SOUTH, WITH A PROMINENCE ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. THIS LAND, CONTAINING SEVERAL THOUSAND ACRES, RISES SHEER FROM THE VALLEY LEVEL TO 100 OR 150 FEET. IT IS A BROKEN AREA OF GORGES, UPLAND AND HOLLOWS, FULL OF GEOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL WONDERS. ONE AREA OF UPLAND IS A FINE MESSA IDENTICAL WITH THOSE FARTHER WEST.

HIGH ON THE PROMINENCE ABOVE THE RIVER THE FORESTRY HAS ERECTED A FIRE OBSERVATION TOWER, A 70-FOOT STEEL STRUCTURE WITH A COMMANDING VIEW FROM ITS CABIN OF TENS OF THOUSANDS SQUARE MILES OF VALLEY LANDS AND THE GREAT RIVER. CHESTER IS VISIBLE ON A CLEAR DAY. A GOOD WINDING GRAVELED ROAD HAS BEEN BUILT FROM THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY ONE-QUARTER OF A MILE BEYOND BOULTON SPRINGE (THE HUTHMACHER FARM) TO THE TOWER POINT.

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IT CAN BE DONE

WATERSMEET RANGER DIST. - OTTAWA

THE YOUNGER MAN IN THE FOREST SERVICE WHO HAS HANDLED ONLY CCC PLANTING PROGRAMS, HAS BEEN UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT THE BOYS FROM THE CAMPS COULD NOT AVERAGE OVER 800 TO 900 TREES PER DAY AS COMPARED TO 2000 TO 3000 TREES PER DAY FORMERLY PUT OUT BY EXPERIENCED PLANTING CREWS UNDER MORE OR LESS SIMILAR CONDITIONS. THIS PARTICULAR BALLOON WAS PRICKED THIS FALL ON THE PLANTING PROGRAM ON THE OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST.

STARTING THE SEASON WITH MANY NEW FOREMEN AND INEXPERIENCED PLANTERS, THE MEN WERE SOON PLANTING 800 TO 900 A DAY AND EVEN THEN MANY FOREMEN STILL THOUGHT IT IMPOSSIBLE TO PLANT MORE TREES PER DAY. THE JUMBO CAMP, IN THE KENTON RANGER DISTRICT, STARTED OUT TO BREAK SOME PLANTING RECORDS. FOR SEVERAL DAYS THE AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF THE CAMP RAN UP TO 1400 TREES PER MAN PER DAY, WORKING THE AVERAGE SIX AND ONE-HALF HOUR DAY. THEIR BEST PRODUCTION ON THE FOREST WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN THE DUCK LAKE CAMP OF THE WATERSMEET DISTRICT. HERE ONE CREW, WORKING AN AVERAGE DAY IN GOOD SITES IN BOTH SCALPS AND FURROWS, AVERAGED 3256 PER DAY PER MAN, AND THE CREW HAD NOT BEEN SELECTED FOR SPEED PLANTERS PARTICULARLY. THE AVERAGE GRADE ON THESE MEN ON THREE INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE DAY WAS 87%.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, FOR THE FIRST TIME, IS OFFERING SEVERAL FORESTRY SUBJECTS IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR REGULAR "AG" COURSE. PROFESSOR R. H. WESTVELD, FORMERLY OF MICHIGAN STATE, IS IN CHARGE. THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE WILL ALSO, IN THE NEAR FUTURE, APPOINT AN EXTENSION FORESTER.

A FOREST PRODUCT

WM. F. BULKLEY - OTTAWA

FORESTERS ARE ANXIOUS TO HAVE THE STREAMS AND LAKES PRODUCE A RESOURCE AS WELL AS THE SOIL WHICH PRODUCES TREES FOR THE USE AND COMFORT OF MAN. THE SOIL LOSES ITS FERTILITY THROUGH LEACHING OF THE VALUABLE PLANT FOOD INTO THE EARTH AND THE CONTINUED CROPPING OF THE LAND ON FARMS. LIKEWISE, THE STREAMS AND LAKES LOSE THEIR CAPACITY TO PRODUCE MORE FISH THROUGH HEAVY FISHING. A SUPPLY OF BABY FISH MUST BE FED THE STREAMS IF FISHERMEN WILL CONTINUE TO CATCH THE FINE MESSES THAT WERE FORMERLY CAUGHT WHEN VIRGIN FOREST CONDITIONS PREVAILED.

TO DO THIS, EVERY SPRING AND FALL SHIPMENTS OF SMALL FISH ARE SENT TO THE RANGER STATIONS TO BE PLANTED ON THE OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST. SOMETIMES THESE SHIPMENTS ARRIVE DURING EXTREMELY BAD WEATHER. REGARDLESS OF THE WEATHER, THE RANGER OR HIS MEN ARE THERE AT THE RAILWAY STATION TO MEET THE TRAIN WITH ITS LOAD OF BABY FISH. SHIPMENTS ARE USUALLY MADE IN THE EVENING AS TEMPERATURES ARE LOWER AND THE HANDLING OF THE FISH IS MADE EASIER WHEN OTHER DUTIES OF THE FOREST SERVICE MEN ARE NOT TOO PRESSING.

THE BABY FISH ARE CARRIED ON THE TRAIN IN LARGE PAILS WITH A COVER HAVING A THREE INCH ROUND HOLE IN IT TO CONTINUALLY GIVE AIR TO THE WATER IN THE PAILS. FISH MUST BREATHE AS WELL AS HUMAN BEINGS. SOME FISH, INCLUDING BROOK TROUT, MUST HAVE PAILS OF WATER WITH ICE IN THEM. SUCH FISH LIVE IN STREAMS WHOSE WATER TEMPERATURE IS VERY LOW. WARM WATER KILLS FISH OF THIS KIND.

WHEN THE FISH ARRIVE THEY ARE TRANSFERRED TO FIVE-GALLON CANS, BEING VERY CAREFUL TO KEEP ONE KIND OF FISH FROM OTHER KINDS, AS SOME FISH LIVE LIKE CANNIBALS. THEY DEVOUR ONE ANOTHER IF ONE KIND IS PLACED WITH ANOTHER KIND. THE FIVE-GALLON CANS ACCOMMODATE MORE WATER AND ALSO TAKE UP LESS SPACE FOR THE NUMBER OF FISH THAN THE SHIPPING PAILS FROM THE HATCHERIES.

WHEN THE FISH TRUCK ARRIVES AT THE STREAM OR LAKE, THE FIVE-GALLON CANS ARE PLACED IN THE WATER STANDING UP TO GRADUALLY BRING THE TEMPERATURE OF THE WATER IN THE CANS TO EQUAL THE TEMPERATURE OF THE WATER IN WHICH THE FISH ARE PLANTED. AS THE WATER COOLS DOWN, THE CANS ARE PLACED FLAT ON THE BOTTOM AND THE LITTLE FISH GRADUALLY SWIM AWAY AS THE WATERS OF THE CAN AND STREAM OR LAKE MIX. QUICK CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE SHOCK FISH AND MANY TIMES ARE FATAL TO THEM. THE BABY FISH GRADUALLY SWIM ALONG THE BANK, LOOKING FOR FOOD AND A PLACE TO HIDE FROM THE LARGER FISH OF THE LAKE, WHICH MIGHT FIND THEM A FINE NIGHT MEAL.

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REPORT FOR RODENT CONTROL MADE INTO NICE NEST BY RATS

RODENT CONTROL IS A SUBJECT TO WHICH M. J. CUMMINGS, RANGER OF THE CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST, HAS GIVEN CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION. HE EVEN WROTE A DETAILED REPORT ON THE RESULT OF HIS INVESTIGATIONS.

RECENTLY OPENING HIS DESK, RANGER CUMMINGS FOUND RATS HAD STARTED TO MAKE A NEST OF THE DOCUMENT. REMOVAL OF THE FOREST SERVICE HEADQUARTERS TO A NEW BUILDING IN THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, IT IS HOPED, MAY HELP IN THIS BRANCH OF RODENT CONTROL.

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X X

X ENOUGH TO GIVE ONE GOOSEFLESH X

X NEIL MCKENNA, J.F., OTTAWA, CAMP F-46. X

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EVERYONE WAS SITTING AROUND THE STOVE THAT EVENING, THE WEATHER BEING THE SNAPPY LATE AUTUMN VARIETY, AND THE CONVERSATION WAS THE USUAL RUN-OF-THE-MILL BUNKHOUSE CHATTER. THE HINT OF SNOW IN THE AIR AND PROXIMITY OF OPEN SEASON ON WATERFOWL NATURALLY BROUGHT THE TALK AROUND TO HUNTING. ACCOUNTS OF SUCCESSFUL HUNTS AND THE PROWESS OF INDIVIDUAL HUNTERS WERE RELATED BY THE BUNKHOUSE "DANIEL BOONES", EACH SUCCEEDING YARN OUT-DOING THE LAST.

FINALLY AN OLD TIMER CLEARED HIS THROAT WITH MUCH UNNECESSARY RACKET - - - - A SURE SIGN THAT HE WAS ABOUT TO SPEAK. "WELL, SIR," HE BEGAN, "I DON'T KNOW MUCH ABOUT THIS HUNTIN' BUSINESS - - - NEVER HAD MUCH TIME FOR IT MYSELF, BUT I RECKON I'LL NEVER FORGET THAT HARD FREEZE THAT CAME ALONG LATE IN OCTOBER, BACK IN '98.

"HAVING SOME BUSINESS WITH OLD BILL JOHNSON, I STAYED AT HIS PLACE THAT NIGHT. ALONG ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT I HEARD A GOSH-AWFUL NOISE THAT SOUNDED LIKE A MILLION GEESE GOIN' OVERHEAD BUT I DIDN'T THINK ANYMORE OF IT UNTIL NEXT MORNING WHEN BILL COME A-RUNNIN' IN AND YELLED FOR ME TO LOOK DOWN AT THE LAKE BACK OF HIS PLACE. WELL, SIR, THAT THERE LAKE WAS PLUMB COVERED FROM SHORE TO SHORE WITH GEESE THAT WERE TRAPPED IN THE ICE. BILL, HE NEVER SAID ANOTHER WORD BUT TOOK DOWN HIS SCYTHE OFF THE WALL AND WENT OUT THERE AND MOWED HIMSELF NIGH ONTO FOUR ACRES OF GEESE NECKS. WHEN HE HARVESTED THEM GEESE, HE HAD TO HIRE FIVE TEAMS AND WAGONS FROM HIS NEIGHBORS TO GET THEM TO TOWN AFORE THEY SPOILED. THE FEATHERS SALVAGED FROM THEM GEESE WAS SENT EAST TO MAKE PILLOWS FOR EVERY SOLDIER IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR."

TALK, THEREAFTER, TURNED QUICKLY TO OTHER CHANNELS.

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X X

X ONE OF OUR FOREMEN MUST HAVE A LOT OF X

X RELATIVES LIVING IN THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES X

X BECAUSE MOST ALL THE YOUNG LADIES CALL HIM "UNCLE X

X VAL". X

X CAMP STURGEON - OTTAWA X

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NEWS OF THE DAY, R-9

AXEL LINDH, CONNECTED WITH ACQUISITION WORK IN THE REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS, IS THE NEW SUPERVISOR ON THE NICOLET.... PAUL WOHLEN HAS TAKEN THE PROMOTIONAL STEP FROM THE NICOLET TO THE UPPER MICHIGAN.....R. B. MCKENNAN TRANSFERRED HIS BELONGINGS FROM ESCANABA AS SUPERVISOR TO TAKE OVER BYRON GROESBECK'S JOB ON THE WAYNE (OHIO). "BY" IS NOW ASSISTING "LES" BEAN, CHIEF OF LANDS IN THE REGIONAL OFFICE....."JIM" WALLEY OF THE CHIPPEWA WHO NOW HEADS UP PRIVATE TIMBERLAND COOPERATION IN THE REGIONAL OFFICE, WAS SUCCEEDED BY CLARENCE E. KNUTSON, FORMERLY SUPERVISOR ON THE SHAWNEE (ILLINOIS)... ....FOLLOWING IN KNUTSON'S FOOTSTEPS COMES "GERRY" S. HORTON AS ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR FROM THE HOOSIER (INDIANA), AS FOREST SUPERVISOR OF THE SHAWNEE.....RALPH E. CROWELL, ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR ON THE SUPERIOR IS ON A DETAIL IN THE REGIONAL OFFICE HEADING UP A MANUAL REVIEW CORRESPONDENCE COURSE FOR ALL THOSE INTERESTED. OVER 450 HAVE ENROLLED TO DATE.....HORTON, BRANDNER, SUPERVISOR OF THE HOOSIER, AND FRED JOHNS, ROAD INSPECTOR, DROPPED INTO THE R-9 ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS DURING THE PAST COUPLE WEEKS.....

THE "CHIEF", E. W. TINKER, LEAVES US FOR WASHINGTON AS ASSISTANT CHIEF FORESTER IN CHARGE OF STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY, A NEWLY CREATED POSITION. (SEE LEADING ARTICLE, THIS ISSUE.)

E. W. TINKER AND "GERRY" COOK HIT THE TRAIL FOR WASHINGTON TO ATTEND THE REGIONAL FORESTERS' CONFERENCE, STARTING NOVEMBER 18.

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CHANGES IN GARDNER F-10 PERSONNEL

J. N. NEWTON, SUPT.

MR. VIRGIL STEPHENS HAS BEEN PROMOTED FROM CAMP SUPERINTENDENT TO ASSISTANT RANGER. MR. J. N. NEWTON HAS SUCCEEDED MR. STEPHENS AS CAMP SUPERINTENDENT. B. LUX, CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN, HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO PALACE CAMP ON THE GASCONADE. MR. GEORGE CARMACK HAS BEEN MADE CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN. CHARLES DANIELS, CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN, HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO BROWN BRANCH CAMP.

PATHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE BEAVER CREEK ARE BEING CARRIED ON BY E. S. HURD, JR. FORESTER. MR. HURD RECEIVED TRAINING FROM NORBERT NOECKER, WHO RECENTLY LEFT THE SERVICE TO TAKE A POSITION ON THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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